

0856-B-03

PREX 7.10: FBIS-APA-85-026

FBIS-APA-85-026
Thursday
7 February 1985
Vol IV No 026

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

AW # 99-017122 SW

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KIM TAE-CHUNG ARRIVES WITH 'ESCORT GROUP'

OW070851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Feb. 7 KYODO -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung arrived at new Tokyo International Airport at Narita at 5:06 p.m Thursday on his way home from a two-year self-imposed exile in the United States. Accompanied by his wife Yi Hui-ho, the 59-year-old opposition leader will leave here for Seoul shortly after 9 a.m. Friday, just four days before a crucial South Korean National Assembly election.

This is Kim's first visit to Japan in the 11 and a half years since he was abducted from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul, allegedly by South Korean intelligence agent, on August 8, 1973. Both Kim and the Japanese authorities described his overnight stopover here as "transit" instead of a "visit to Japan."

Kim, the 1971 opposition presidential candidate, is being accompanied by a scord of American supporters and a dozen South Korean resident in the U.S. on his homecoming to Seoul. His Northwest Orient Airlines flight touched down amid a strict guard of about 250 policemen at the airport and nearby areas. Police set up a temporary headquarters at the airport and checked cars coming to the airport. The airport authorities also conducted an extra entry check.

The escort groups will keep "watch" on how the Seoul authorities will treat Kim and "lobby" for Kim through contacts with opposition circles and others. The American escort group includes two Representatives of the House Edward F. Feighan (Dem.-Ohio) and Thomas M. Foglietta (Dem.-Pa.), and Patricia Derian, former assistant secretary of state in charge of civil rights affairs who was one of the key aides for former President Jimmy Carter's human rights diplomacy. Leading the group is Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, and among the members is singer Mary Travers, a member of the internationally known folk group "Peter, Paul and Mary."

Kim visited Washington on December 23, 1982 for the self-exile in the United States after the Seoul government suspended his 20-year prison term for sedition and allowed him to go to the U.S. for medical treatment. On Monday, the South Korean Government announced it would not jail Kim when he returns to his Seoul home on Friday. But the announcement did not clearly rule out house arrest. The announcement came two days after an announcement that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan will make an official visit to Washington in April.

Kim, often compared abroad with the late Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino who was assassinated at Manila airport in August 1983 just minutes after his return from an exile in the United States, is still on the list of 15 South Korean dissidents who are banned from political activities. Kim and another dissident leader, Kim Yong-sam, are cochairmen of the Council of Promotion of Democracy (CPD), one of the prime-mover organs for the establishment of a new South Korean opposition party -- the New Korean Democratic Party inaugurated on January 18 this year.

Kim Tae-chung has earlier said he would not take part in direct campaign activities for the February 12 National Assembly. But his homecoming would apparently encourage the opposition camp supporting him. In a press conference held in Washington Tuesday, Kim said "If the Korean Government is moderate toward me when I return, I will also be very moderate so that my return will not result in creating any instability." Kim also said "I think if they put me under house arrest, there will be some protest from our people." "I do not know my fate tomorrow," he told newsmen.

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During the Washington press conference, Kim called for a four-way discussion in Seoul among President Chon, Kim Yong-sam, himself and Kim Chong-pil, the one-time premier under the late President Pak Chong-hui, "to solve the present political deadlock peacefully and orderly." Kim Chong-pil is also on the political ban list.

N. KOREAN GROUP ENTRY CONDITIONS 'STANDARD'

OW061315 Tokyo KYODO In English 1246 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO -- The conditions for the Japan entry of a North Korean Government delegations are standard, according to a government source Wednesday. Refuting an earlier criticism of Japanese entry conditions by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of the North Korean official newspaper NODONG SINMUN, the government source added applications to visit Japan are processed on a case-by-case basis.

Protest Letter Received

OW070519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party will ask the government to allow a North Korean delegation to visit Japan without condition, party officials said Thursday. The Foreign Ministry has said the government will allow the group to enter Japan, but ban them from political activities. The main opposition party invited the delegation from the North Korean official paper NODONG SINMUN last September. The group led by Kim Ki-nam, editor in chief of the (North) Korean Workers Party paper, was originally scheduled to visit Japan this month.

The JSP received Kim's letter on Wednesday saying the delegation would cancel the visit so long as Japan attaches unjust conditions, the party officials said.

The No. 1 opposition party wonders if Japan is still taking sanctions which the government officially lifted on January 1, they said. Japan imposed the sanctions after the 1983 terror-bomb attack in Rangoon which killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet members. The sanctions called for restricting personnel exchanges between Japan and North Korea and banned flights to and from North Korea via Japan.

CANADA SEEKS NEW MULTILATERAL TRADE TALKS

OW070131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- Canadian Minister for International Trade James Kelleher and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata agreed Wednesday night to promote a new round of multilateral trade talks, Japanese officials said. Murata told Kelleher that Japan wants to begin preparations for the new round at the earliest possible date by holding a special general session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and high-level official talks this year to start actual negotiations in 1986, the officials said.

Kelleher, meeting Murata for the first time, said that Canada hopes very much for the new round and stands by its commitments to GATT rules, the officials said. Kelleher also said Canada will keep GATT rules in mind during intensive trade talks with the United States expected in the next few years, they said. Murata said Canada will continue to be a large coal supplier to Japan as long as the country keeps its coal supply stable at competitive prices, they said.

Kelleher said Canada has not decided whether to continue an agreement on voluntary Japanese automobile export restraints expiring at the end of March, but will closely watch events in the U.S., where a similar agreement expires at the same time, according to the officials. Murata said the Japanese-American auto issue is a very difficult question and which is being closely studied, they said. Kelleher said he understands Japan's difficult position on the auto issue, according to the officials.

Kelleher is reported to have called for stepped-up Japanese investment in his country, and to have asked Murata to promote this. The officials said Kelleher told Murata that his government's "basic policy" is to respect the vitality and independence of private enterprise and to eliminate government interference as much as possible. He was also quoted as saying that his government considers it important for Canada to seek prosperity within the world trade system.

Kelleher arrived in Japan earlier in the day from South Korea to attend a three-day trade conference, along with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and European Community Commission member in charge of external affairs Willy de Clercq, beginning Saturday in Kyoto.

NAKASONE MEETS BRAZILIAN LOWER HOUSE PRESIDENT

OW071211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Flavio Marcilio, president of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies (lower house), called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday to hand a letter from Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo. Officials at the prime minister's official residence said the letter expressed wish for further expansion of Japan-Brazil relations. Marcilio, leading a seven-member mission here, extended an invitation to Nakasone to visit his country. Nakasone replied he would visit Brazil at the earliest date possible.

NAKASONE TELLS DIET SDF MAY USE SATELLITES

OW061309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO -- The government suggested Wednesday the Self-Defense Forces will be allowed to possess military reconnaissance satellites. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Diet the SDF should be permitted to own satellites like communication ones which are now widely used. This view should also apply to reconnaissance satellites, Nakasone said.

Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato, issuing a government position paper, said the SDF can use the Fleetsat communication satellite of the U.S. Navy which is similar with Intersat and Japan's Sakura-2 satellites. Nakasone, however, said reconnaissance satellites are not so widely used as communication ones, indicating that the SDF would not possess such satellites in the near future.

Both Nakasone and Kato were replying to Junya Yano, secretary general of Komeito, in a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END POPULATION MEETING

OW070633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Asian lawmakers ended three days of talks on population and economic development Thursday with a pledge to work toward a harmonious development in the region. A Japanese delegate said population and economic development are like "two wheels," the two main objectives of developing countries in Asia which should be pursued carefully and with concerted efforts. During the first Asian lawmakers' conference on the topics at the Foreign Ministry, the Philippines asked host Japan to conduct a population and economic development survey in that country, as Japan did in China, India and Thailand last year.

Takashi Sato, chairman of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), said Nepal also made a similar request to look into population and its relations with agricultural development. "We lawmakers asked ourselves if population policy and economic development should be two wheels," Sato reported after the meeting attended by about 20 parliamentarians from Australia, China, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Japan. Also present at the conference was Rafael Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) who on Tuesday underscored the need for rural and agricultural development and other steps in relation with the population problem.

The gap between population and economic development varies from region to region and from country to country, Sato, Diet member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said. "Our job is to help narrow the gap after being lectured by experts," he added. Tatsuo Tanaka, chairman of the non-profit Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) which sponsored the three-day conference, told reporters Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, reaffirming the importance of population policy, pledged the government's active support for population and development research and development in developing countries in Asia. The Foreign Ministry is requesting a 26 million yen (100,000 dollars) appropriation for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for fiscal 1985 to carry out such tasks.

DIET BUDGET COMMITTEE BOGS DOWN OVER TAX POLICY

OW051213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- The lower house Budget Committee, deadlocked over the government's tax policy, Tuesday broke off its deliberations for the second time in a week. Proceedings of the key lower house panel ground to a halt after Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita refused to commit the government against a tax hike through the introduction of new indirect taxation.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in earlier testimony to the committee, declared that the government would not resort to "major indirect taxes" in a bid to boost government revenues. The Komeito, the second largest opposition party, triggered the walkout after it refused to accept guarded testimony from Takeshita that the government has ruled out a "general consumers' tax" but might consider the introduction of value-added taxes similar to those levied in European Community member countries.

Deliberations of the Budget Committee were interrupted for five days last week on a protest by the top opposition Socialist Party over the government's defense spending policy.

APA 026

PAPER DECRIES CHON'S SCHEDULED U.S. VISIT

SK061147 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 6 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February commentary: "Dangerous Junket"]

[Text] The spokesman of Chongwadae has announced that puppet Chon Tu-hwan will visit the United States in April. Earlier, on 1 February, the White House also issued an announcement on the same. Prior to the puppet's U.S. junket, negotiations are reportedly being held between the United States and South Korea regarding his itinerary in the United States and the topics to be discussed.

The South Korean dictator's U.S. junket was announced at a time when the contradiction is deepening between the people and the ruling circle, and the friction in the ruling circle in South Korea is worsening on the eve of the puppet national assembly elections, scheduled for 12 February.

The official announcement on puppet Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket, which was hurriedly released on the eve of the elections, is linked with the schemes which the fascist dictator, who is denounced and rejected by the South Korean people, is using in his quest to bridge the crisis by obedience to the United States, and to improve his situation with the support of his masters. The topics that he will discuss with Reagan during his visit fully show this. According to reports, during his junket, he will reportedly discuss with his master the situation in Northeast Asia and the security of South Korea. On this occasion, the so-called blood-sealed ties between South Korea and the United States will be reaffirmed, and a plan of cooperation for the Pacific era in the 21st century will be worked out.

In this connection, the puppets are now staging rackets and, by mobilizing reptilian propaganda means, are raving as if the South Korean dictator's U.S. junket will contribute to developing South Korea-U.S. relations. However, this is stereotyped deceptive propaganda that is designed to conceal the anti-popular nation-selling nature of the junket.

There are absolutely no equilateral relations between South Korea and the United States. South Korea is under U.S. military occupation and the control of U.S. monopolistic capital. It is a U.S. colony that exists for U.S. political, economic, and military interests, and the South Korean regime is a colonial puppet regime that acts like a machine in accordance with the intent and demand of the U.S. imperialists. One does not have to ask to know the significance of either the blood-sealed relations between the suzerain and the colony or the settlement of the pending issues between the masters and the servants, because they are clear. The only thing that will happen is that the present master-servant, submissive relationship will be reaffirmed, and South Korea will remain as a U.S. colony and military base.

Four years ago, when Reagan took office as U.S. President, puppet Chon Tu-hwan was the first to visit the White House, and vow his allegiance. On that occasion, he begged that U.S. troops be maintained by scrapping the troop withdrawal plan of Reagan's predecessor, and that military and economic aid be increased. Thus, he is a more cowardly pro-U.S. stooge than any other South Korean puppet of the past. He is planning to visit the United States again and beg his master to continue to intensify support for him. This is a product of his nation-selling nature.

By visiting the United States, he is also scheming to seek the path of strengthening the posture of confrontation with us through strength. The puppets raved that they would strengthen the security system to counter us with the United States. This is clear evidence.

They pretend to seek to alleviate tensions on the Korean peninsula. However, the situation that has been created in our country today is the most tense in comparison with other areas of the world, and the danger of war remains constant. This is precisely because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression.

At this very moment, by mobilizing even the aggressive Armed Forces based on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise in South Korea, thus bringing the situation of our country to the brink of war.

Nothing will be achieved; rather, tensions will be heightened in Korea, a military confrontation will take place, and the flames of war will be ignited by the continuation of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, military buildup, and war preparations which they seek on the pretext of security. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which moves along the road of war against the compatriots in collusion with the foreign forces on the pretext of the bogus threat of southward invasion, must be penalized in the name of the nation.

The announcement said that a plan for the Pacific era in the 21st century would be worked out through puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. This is also to betray the nation and to realize the aggressive desire of his master. While clamoring about the Pacific era of the United States, the U.S. ruling circle is scheming to establish a single community in the Asia and Pacific region and, with this as a base, establish a western Pacific military treaty organization. This is a well-known fact.

The South Korean dictator, a colonial puppet devoid of sovereignty, has reason to preposterously talk about a plan for the Pacific era and babble about his master's plan of controlling the Pacific. He is scheming to realize his wild ambition for long-term office with the support of the U.S. imperialists and in return for serving as a shock brigade for the implementation of their policy of aggression against Asia.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who strengthened relations of wicked collusion with the Japanese ruling circle when he visited Japan last September, raving about the South Korea-Japan community of common destiny, is now scheming to visit the United States and to spur the concoction of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance being advanced by the United States. In so doing, he is scheming to more thoroughly place the destiny of the nation under the double control of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan will also reportedly beg for his masters' economic cooperation during his U.S. junket. The bankruptcy of business firms is accelerating, and economic operations have become even more sluggish in South Korea, because of financial difficulties and shortages of raw materials. At the same time, South Korean export goods are rejected in the international market, and its foreign debts are increasing.

The bankruptcy and ruin of the South Korean national economy is a result of the colonial economic system established by the U.S. imperialists, and the deepening submissive, colonial nature of the economy is due to the infiltration of U.S. monopolistic capital. This stark reality is ignored, and U.S. cooperation will be implored. This will only more deeply put the South Korean economy into the grip of the U.S. monopolistic firms.

The puppet's U.S. junket is an idea of the U.S. imperialists. In implementing the global strategy of strength, the U.S. ruling circle is using South Korea as a military strategic point and trying to continue to utilize Chon Tu-hwan as a (?watch dog) guarding that strategic point.

Reagan is once again trying to call Chon Tu-hwan to Washington as soon as he has taken office again as President. This is to intensify the policy of colonial occupation of South Korea by continuing to use him to faithfully implement the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea.

As can be seen in the outline of the arrangement made public, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's program for the U.S. junket is marked with maneuvers to bridge the crisis of colonial fascist rule in South Korea, gratify his desire for long-term office in reliance upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, strengthen the posture of confrontation with us, and follow the lines of division and war in pursuance of the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists.

His U.S. junket, intended for a despicable purpose, clearly shows once again that he invariably seeks, in actuality, a showdown of strength with us and permanent division in reliance upon outside forces, for all his noisy talk about hoping for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and for a dialogue to improve North-South relations.

Nothing but disaster will be brought about for our nation by the puppet's U.S. junket. It is all too clear that his junket will indefinitely extend the occupation of South Korea and the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists, obstruct the Korean people's cause of the fatherland's reunification, and threaten the peace of Korea and Asia.

At present, to peacefully settle the Korean question, all Korean people and fair public opinion at home and abroad are demanding that the South Korean people's social and political lives be made independent and democratized, and that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and refrain from interfering in Korea. It is precisely under these circumstances that the puppet is planning to visit the United States. This is a blatant challenge that runs counter to current trends.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treachery of betraying the compatriots for long-term office and of selling the country and the nation in collusion with the foreign forces.

The South Korean puppet's U.S. junket will only result in precipitating his own ruin. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must act with discretion by clearly realizing that dependence on the foreign forces against the compatriots cannot be a means of prolonging its days, and must abandon the plan of the criminal U.S. junket.

U.S. 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION HURLED INTO SOUTH

SK062357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists hurled the first group of the forces of their 25th Infantry Division to be mobilised in the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises into South Korea on the morning of February 6, according to a radio report from Seoul.

It is reported that these aggressor armed forces had been airlifted to an Air Force base in South Korea from Hawaii and were immediately sent to an "operation base".

The U.S. imperialist 25th Infantry Division is a unit of aggression forces which committed monstrous crimes in the war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in 1950s. With this ill-famed unit thrown into the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal staged every year, the U.S. imperialists openly reveal that the provocative military rehearsal is aimed at an invasion on the North.

MINJU CHOSON ASSAILS VESSEY REMARKS TO SENATE

SK060945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Vessey at the Senate Armed Services Committee on February 4 cried that the DPRK is "building up" military forces so as to reunify the country by force of arms and the United States should actively support the South Korean puppet army and strengthen its forces to cope with the "military threat" of the North. Refuting this, MINJU CHOSON today brands this as a ridiculous hokum to conceal the aggressive colour of U.S. imperialism. The author of the commentary notes:

In fact, the danger of war in our country today does not lurk in "threat from the North", but consistently comes from the South. Having their forces over 40,000 strong stationed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists continue increasing the military bases in and around South Korea and massively ship nuclear weapons and various modern means of war there.

They are now building over 10 naval bases and 12 Airforce bases mainly for a nuclear attack in the Asia-Pacific region including South Korea and Japan. They have started the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises. This rehearsal is an allround "test war" and "preliminary nuclear war" for a "forestalling strike" at our republic under a prearranged script.

Closing his eyes to this reality, Vessey Vilified us by freely inventing facts. This is a robber's logic. The U.S. imperialists are loud-mouthed about "peace" and "detente". But this is a hollow talk for concealing their inborn aggressive ambition and wolf's nature.

DPRK LIGHT INDUSTRY GROUP RETURNS FROM GDR

SK012347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- The Korean light industry delegation headed by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Kim Pok-sin returned home Friday by air from its visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong, Vice-Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Han Hyo-muk and Vice-Minister of Chemical Industry Kim Sang-ho. Also present at the airport were GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heintz Kern and the Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

KIM TAE-CHUNG REJECTS ANTI-DPRK 'PROPAGANDA'

SK062349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung called a farewell news conference on February 5 before his leaving for South Korea, according to UPI report from Washington. Kim said he does not believe reports, which he blamed on the South Korean "government," that agents from North Korea might try to kill him. Repeatedly turning down the dastardly and scandalous propaganda circulated by the South Korean fascist clique, he noted:

I don't think North Korea will commit such crime. Rather, I am afraid there will be another Aquino case committed by the South Korean "Government" disguising communist assassination. I am now going back to my country where dangers await me. I strongly hope the "government" will be reasonable in dealing with me.

SOUTH CONFISCATES PAPERS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG RETURN

SK070819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets are kicking off a racket over Kim Tae-chung's expected return to South Korea on February 8 from exile in the United States, according to foreign press reports.

The fascist clique mobilised police to take away a picture and placard prepared by an opposition party for welcoming Kim Tae-chung when alighting from the plane and confiscate thousands of copies of an opposition newspaper carrying an article on Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea.

They investigated everything around the house of Kim Tae-chung in Seoul two times under the pretext of "guaranteeing his security" beginning February 2 and distributed a large number of printed materials attacking him.

These facts show how uneasy the fascist clique have become about Kim Tae-chung's return to South Korea.

PAPER STRESSES UNITY AS KEY TO REVOLUTION

SK041320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 3 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February special article: "Unity Is Revolution and Revolution Is Unity"]

[Text] Today, our people are accelerating the new year's advance, cherishing the pride of victors and boundless hope for the future. In his New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the glorious tasks to further strengthen our party and glorify its dignified appearance in this significant year. The most important thing in carrying out these tasks is to further strengthen the invincible unity of our people who are firmly united with the party and the leader.

1. As elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the unity is the revolution and the revolution is the unity. This outstanding phrase, which taught the basis principle and methods for victory of the revolution, is a precious guideline with programmatic significance.

Only when the revolutionaries and the people march by upholding the banner of unity, deeply realizing the principle that the unity is the revolution, can they advance the revolution victoriously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important thing in the revolutionary struggle is the organization and the unity. The revolution cannot be carried out alone. In order to win victory in the revolutionary struggle, we should have a powerful revolutionary organization composed of those who pursue the same objective and should guarantee the unity and cohesion of the members of the organization in terms of ideology and will.

The issue of unity in the revolutionary struggle is, in essence, the issue of uniting the people who are carrying out the revolution with one idea and one will. The revolution is the cause which can be accomplished only when many people unite their strength. Thus, the issue of attaining firm unity is being raised among the people who participated in the revolution and individual members of the masses.

The individual members of the masses can have organic relations with the entire collective body only through the leader of the revolution, the center of unity, thus attaining unity. The leader of the revolution is the center of ideological unity that unites the masses into one by providing the ideological basis for unity and is the center of organizational unity that unites the masses by forming a revolutionary organization. Only when the masses unite, with such a center, can they be united into revolutionary ranks just as an organic body. Thus, unity is the issue of uniting the masses with the leader regarding him as the center of unity.

Unity and the revolution are linked as one. Unlike various social movements, the revolutionary struggle of the working class can be carried out only when the revolutionaries wage their activities as one united force. We cannot use the term revolution when referring to a dispersed struggle for which the revolutionaries are not united.

Unity is, above all, the life of the revolutionary organization. In order to carry out the revolution, we should have a revolutionary organization that unites the people into one, in particular, a party that is an organizational unit of the working class. The party is a political organization of the people who pursue the same objective and is a united body that breathes with the leader's ideas and strives to achieve his ideas.

If the people who comprise the party fail to attain ideological unity, and instead pursue different aims, the party will be reduced to an enervated group resembling a club and will not last long. Unity is the basic way of existence of the party of the working class and is the source of its combat capability. Without unity, the party cannot exist, and without the party, there is no revolution.

The unity between the party and the revolutionary ranks influences the success of the revolution. The unity serves as a driving force during the entire course of the revolution, from its beginning to its end. The revolution begins with unity, is being advanced by the might of unity, and will be accomplished by inheriting the unity.

Where the independence of the people and the masses is being infringed upon, revolution will inevitably take place. However, if we carry out the revolution, and if we want to attain its victory, we should make the masses unite themselves into one political force.

Unity enables the popular masses to display their mighty power. Though the masses possess boundless strength and wisdom, they cannot display great power only through the mere and mechanical combination of individual members. Only when they are combined like an organ on the basis of a single idea and a true heart can the masses, comprised of each individual, become strong political forces and display great creativity. This is because only when the masses are united around the party can their power be increased and combined as one and can they be organized and mobilized for the realization of one purpose under a united command.

Unity makes it possible to advance victoriously, breaking through all kinds of revolutionary storms. We face the great struggle to remodel nature and society and a fierce struggle for a showdown with the class enemy on the road of revolution. There must be strength in waging a complicated struggle to remake nature and society and in confronting counterrevolution. Victory in these struggles can be attained when the people display an invincible and unyielding fighting and sacrificing spirit -- the strongest political and ideological strength. This strength can be produced only from united ranks.

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A people who are linked to a leader in blood create a marvelous miracle and heroic exploits by proceeding from faith and fidelity and by unhesitatingly devoting even their lives to the party and revolution. With this matchless strength, a people united can wage any difficult revolutionary struggle and construction work, smash any enemy's maneuvers for aggression and ideological and cultural subversion, and solidly defend and advance the revolution.

The long history of the communist movement confirms that the destiny of a party, a revolution, a country, and a nation decisively depends on the unity of the people around a leader. United ranks can achieve victory; divided ranks cannot overcome ordeals. This is a principle of revolutionary movements and a lesson from history.

The more difficult the revolutionary duties and the more tyrannical the vicious enemy's maneuvers for aggression and war, the more firmly the ranks of a party and revolution should hold the arms of unity to advance. In particular, the unity of a party and the revolutionary ranks is a decisive guarantee for maintaining and endlessly inheriting the life of the revolution.

Because the revolution advances with the nature of historical inheritance, the unity of a party should also be endlessly continued. Identifying the course of advancing a revolutionary cause with the work of strengthening the unity of a party is an inevitable demand in carrying out a revolutionary cause.

For this reason, a people who have realized national liberation and class liberation through the might of unity should accomplish the cause of human emancipation by consolidating and developing unity. The might of inherited unity solves all questions arising in consummating the communist cause, such as remodeling technology, nature, and human beings.

The inheritance of unity is, in essence, the inheritance of its purity. Defending the purity of unity means that, throughout the entire period during which a revolutionary cause is carried out, the people invariably defend and safeguard the center of unity and follow and uphold the party and the leader with a genuine and pure mind. The center of firm unity enables the revolutionaries and the people to unite as one, surpassing everything, and advance in firm cohesion even through times and generations of revolution.

The firmness of the center of unity is precisely a decisive factor which decides the ideological purity of the party and its organizational consolidation. How the purity of unity is defended in the period during which the revolutionary cause has advanced far is a matchlessly important matter deciding the future of the revolution and the future destiny of the nation.

2. The ever-victorious history of the Korean revolution is the history of unity. The purity of unity formed at the time of the inception of the revolution has been defended and maintained. This brilliant continuity is precisely the factor which has embroidered the history of the Korean revolution with victories.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All people are firmly united around the party politically and ideologically and working with revolutionary zeal and creativity. This is precisely the source of our invincible might and the guarantee for all victories.

The history of the Korean revolution in which revolution and unity have been regarded as synonymous is an everlasting chronicle showing that pure unity with a bright future guarantees victory in the revolution. The history of the Korean revolution is the course in which the people have won victory by protecting and defending the leader of the revolution and uniting around him with pure and spotless loyalty. It is most important to protect and defend the head of the revolution in carrying out the revolutionary struggle. Unity is guaranteed by the revolutionaries' and people's unanimous aspiration and zeal for protecting and defending the head of the revolution. Therefore, the unity of the revolutionary ranks should be achieved by concentrating the loyalty on protecting and defending the leader.

The loyalty of following and uniting around the leader of the revolution should stem from a belief. Only then can it be a base of unity. An accidental or job-related idea and emotion can neither be a base of unity nor a guarantee to defend the revolution. The noble idea of defending the head of the revolution can be formed when the people realize that the future of the revolution depends on the leader and believe that they can depend on the leader for their destiny.

From the first day of their inception, our party and revolutionary ranks have maintained as a base the unity with the single-minded spirit of protecting the great Marshal Kim Il-song. In those early days, our young communists deeply realized that the destiny of the great marshal was precisely the destiny of the revolution and the fatherland. This was precisely why they were united and struggled only with a pure single-minded spirit of upholding the marshal during those gloomy days when they had no power at all.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas had always been linked with the leader by their single-minded desire to protect the safety of the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song, which they had cherished wherever they were -- in the forest or in prison. The unity based on this noble revolutionary spirit was precisely the fact which enabled the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks to firmly defend the headquarters of the revolution under those difficult circumstances for a long period of time, and to win victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This is precisely the course in which the tradition of the purest and strongest unity has been formed in the Korean communist movement. A long period of time has passed since those early days. During this period, our people have maintained their unity and continued to struggle with a belief that victory can be won when they unite by protecting the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song.

During this course, belief and a sense of obligation were firmly maintained, and youth and lives were sacrificed to protect the leader. So many exploits have been achieved in this regard.

Because of the unity based on such a noble spirit, we have been able to achieve victory at every stage in spite of the difficult tasks and ordeals along the protracted road of revolution. The will of our people to unite and uphold the leader of the revolution has enabled us to consolidate and develop the unity and cohesion of our party at a higher level at a time when the entire society is being modeled on the chuche idea.

The struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause under the slogan of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea is staged under the condition in which the revolution has advanced far. The struggle, however, is never easily staged. The leader plays a decisive role not only in the struggle to pioneer and advance the revolutionary cause but also in the struggle to consummate such a cause. The victory of this struggle is guaranteed only by unity in safeguarding the leader.

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Because our people have deeply grasped this principle of the developing revolution and the greatness of our party, all of our people, whether they have carried out revolution for a long period of time or for a short period of time, have come to concert warm-hearted efforts in the single current of upholding the party center.

As was shown in our victory of last year, which seethed with an unprecedented political atmosphere, our revolutionary ranks are struggling with a single ardent wish so that everyone can uphold the party and the leader better, brilliantly realize the party's intentions, and please the great leader. Because the unity of our party is rooted in this single aspiration, our party's unity becomes firmer with each passing year and wonderful victories are being endlessly achieved on all fronts.

The history of the Korean revolution has also been the path along which the people have won victory by uniting on the basis of our party's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche idea. The revolution is the struggle to realize the leader's ideology. Thus, the unity of the entire party and all people, breathing only in conformity with the leader's ideology, is a prerequisite to the victory of the revolution and the construction.

How the revolutionary ranks guarantee the unity of ideological will, which is based on the leader's ideology, depends upon the firmness of their conviction in that ideology. Such a conviction is guaranteed by the greatness of that ideology. The great ideology enables the revolutionaries and people to achieve the steel-like unity of ideological will and create a brilliant reality during historic times and through generations.

Historically speaking, our revolutionary ranks have remained pure ranks that breathe and advance only in conformity with their leader's ideological will.

The Korean communists and people have traversed a long path of revolution, sharing their views with the great leader, and are filled with a determination to strenuously cut their way through the 10 million-ri-long-road, following the party and the leader, in the future, too.

In this way, our revolutionary ranks have become the pure ranks around which the everlasting companions of the revolution unite because the revolutionary ideologies put forth by the party and the leader are great; the will of the party center is endlessly noble; and the conviction of our people to share their views with the party forever is strong.

Today, in our revolutionary ranks, our party center's determination and will to consummate the chuche cause to the end are becoming the unanimous aspiration and will of all cadres, party members, and working people. Thus, our people do everything in the revolutionary style of our party when they hear the call of the (?revolution) and of our party. They lead their lives in a wholesome way as desired by their party. No matter what they may do at any time and place, and no matter how the situation at home and abroad may change, our people think only of their party's intentions, and live and struggle just in conformity with their party's intentions. This is the pure appearance of our people, who are one in flesh and spirit with the party.

Like this, because the party and the people constitute a monolithic body of ideological will, there is nothing that our revolutionary ranks cannot do nor is there any obstacle that our revolutionary ranks cannot overcome.

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The victories and successes, which our people have achieved in the revolution and construction, strongly prove what wonderful miracles and exploits the revolutionary ranks, whose purity of ideological will has been firmly guaranteed, can create.

The reality makes us firmly believe that our party and people will be able to excellently build forever in the future, too, a communist society totally modeled on the *chuche* idea, on the fatherland by embodying the ideologies and lines put forth by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard] along the path indicated by the respected and beloved leader's *chuche* idea.

3. The banner of unity is the banner of the continued revolution of our party and the banner of everlasting victory. The fact that unity means victory of the revolution is the principle of the development of the revolutionary movement which can never be changed. Unity is extremely precious not only for the revolution of yesterday and today but also for its future.

No matter what obstacle may be laid before the future road of revolution, we should surely achieve the fatherland's reunification and consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of *chuche* from generation to generation. To this end, all party members and working people should give top priority to consolidating unity, keeping deep in their hearts the intentions of the party and the leader on upholding the banner of unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only the unity and cohesion, which have been achieved on the basis of the sense of revolutionary duty and conviction with one ideology and one center, are firm and can overcome any difficulties and ordeals. All cadres, party members, and people should firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea and firmly unite around the party Central Committee with one ideological will.

What is, above all, important in consolidating and developing our unity is keeping deep in our hearts the preciousness of our unity and protect it as we would our own eyes. Our unity is so very precious. This is not just because our unity is the gain of the protracted and arduous struggle. Our unity has brilliantly solved the most important task of the times at a time when the revolution has been inherited and consummated. It is a precious revolutionary asset that firmly guarantees the future road of the revolution. This serves as the most precious weapon of the revolution that cannot be exchanged for anything.

We should resolutely defend our unity through generations while always deeply thinking what precious gains we possess. All cadres and party members should more firmly unite in order to defend and develop our unity, while loyally upholding the party center.

Our party is the banner of unity and its everlasting defender. Rallied around the party center is the continuity, consolidation, and development of the unity realized around Comrade Hanbyol at the dawn of our revolution. Defending this unity is the way to increase the party's combat capabilities, achieve ever-victorious successes in revolution and construction, accelerate the fatherland's reunification, and consummate the revolutionary cause.

We should have due pride and dignity in possessing the firm center and the unity of invincible might and should defend this pride and honor under any circumstances.

The solidity and future of the unity depend upon how firmly the cadres and party members establish the revolutionary view of the world in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. The more sincere and pure the stand and attitude of the revolutionary warriors following the leader become, the more the party's unity becomes consolidated. The source of such a sincerity, purity, and unchangeability lies in firmly establishing the chuche-oriented revolutionary view of the world.

At the present time when the party is more consolidated in organization and ideology than ever before, in order to further consolidate our unity, everyone should possess the stand and attitude of genuine revolution in the eighties.

The basic point in the chuche-oriented revolutionary view of the world is the revolutionary spirit of upholding the leader of the revolution. We should firmly establish the chuche-oriented view of the world by deeply grasping the greatness of the party and the principle that the revolution is victorious and is consummated only by the decisive role of the leader.

The revolutionary view of the world is not perfected by the duration of revolution. One's experience and achievement are enriched and glorified in the course of perfecting the view of the world in accordance with the demand of the advancing revolution. As is shown by the art film "The Old Senior of a Brigade Commander," the true value of a revolutionary is not decided by his guardpost or position but by the faith he maintains in finding the happiness and value of his life along the single road of loyalty. In this regard, we must actively emulate the spirit of faith by following the party with noble virtue and devotion without desire for personal honor or happiness.

It is easy to talk about political faith, but true political faith is possessed only by those who constantly strengthen their beliefs and loyalty. Cadres and party members must continue to discipline themselves with the stand that their faith is not deep enough. By so doing, they must possess a firm political faith to carry out the revolution to the bitter end under the banner of the party.

Comradely love is a noble emotion that stems from the single-minded desire to protect and uphold the leader of the revolution. To uphold the intent of the party and the leader sincerely, all functionaries must help each other and pool their strength, regardless the sector or guardpost at which they work.

The politically pure person loves those revolutionary comrades who are loyal to the party. While upholding the intent of the party, we must fully display the spirit of loving comrades. By so doing, we must further strengthen unity in ideology and will.

The unity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks was a true paragon of unity and cohesion. The glory of this unity is attributable to the fact that an unyielding stand and attitude were maintained during those difficult days in order to protect and uphold the leader of the revolution. The fallen anti-Japanese patriots shared their destinies with their leader to the bitter end, and maintained the loyalty to the leader who nurtured them under all circumstances. This is the most precious tradition which we have inherited from them. We must emulate this spirit and must become firm and sincere revolutionaries who maintain single-minded loyalty, as was maintained by Comrades Kim Hyok, Cha Kwang-su, and Kim Chaek.

The future of our revolution may be smooth at one time and rough at another. Under all circumstances, we must maintain the unyielding faith which was possessed by the fallen anti-Japanese patriots. By so doing, we must overcome all difficulties and trials together with the party.

The idea and leadership of the party should be upheld by the strength of unity. This is an important question on which we must place emphasis.

Our unity is based on the great reality of the prosperous Workers Party, and on its future. From the appearance of the prosperous fatherland, the people realize the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and unite, while entirely depending on the party and the leader for their destiny and future. Accordingly, the implementation of the party lines, policies, and intent is important work to deepen the people's trust in the party and to rally them around the party and the leader.

With lofty revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working-class spirit, and a people-minded attitude, we must adhere to the lines, decisions, and directions of the party center, and implement them thoroughly. In addition, we must thoroughly implement the great leader's New Year's address and the decisions of the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee. By so doing, we must fully nurture the party's intent to glorify this year, a meaningful one, with proud victories in socialist construction.

It is the firm will of our people to defend the unity and cohesion achieved around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We must accomplish this important historic mission, come what may.

PROTEST TO U.S., FRG OVER AIRCRAFT PLANNED

SK070854 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government decided Thursday to lodge a protest with the United States and West Germany against the reported smuggling of U.S.-built helicopters into North Korea via a West German export firm. During an inter-ministry meeting attended by some cabinet ministers, the government also decided to consider the suspension of new aircraft purchases from the Hughes Helicopter Company in Los Angeles to prevent U.S.-made military equipment from being shipped into the North. More than 80 helicopters built by Hughes have been delivered to North Korea without U.S. consent, according to a U.S. Department of Commerce announcement.

Meeting participants reaffirmed the principle that South Korea will cease its trade with foreign companies that provide North Korea with equipment and parts for military use. Such internal issues as the North Korean seizure on Tuesday of South Korean fishing boats on the high seas and the "overheated" campaign for the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections also were dealt with at the meeting, presided over by acting Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, a meeting source said.

The participants shared the view that the North's primary aim in the seizure was to disrupt the National Assembly elections by fomenting social unrest in the South. The group further pledged itself to strengthen precautions against any North Korean provocation.

At the meeting, the government's policy to strictly punish those who violate the election law and make remarks defiling the president also was reaffirmed. Among the ministers attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Home Minister Chu Yong-pok and Defense Minister Yun Song-min.

HELICOPTER SALES TO NORTH CAUSE CONCERN, WORRY

SK060017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Copters Diverted to P'yang"]

[Text] Drawing profound concern and worry are reports that as many as 85 U.S.-made helicopters, with high military potential, have been illegally delivered to North Korea in what was described by a Washington official as probably the largest illicit diversion of American-manufactured aircraft or helicopters to an unfriendly state. It is indeed disgusting to learn that two American export-import firms were suspected of having helped a West German business, an authorized international dealer for the Hughes helicopter company, ship so many helicopters for communist North Korea in violation of the U.S. Export Administration act that forbids the sale of American goods to blacklisted countries.

The incident reminds us of episodes of the cold-blooded "merchant of death," who makes arms deals at any cost breaching the legal order and even the national interest of his own country. Though still subject to intensive investigation being conducted by competent U.S. Government authorities, the case places us in perplexity -- while prompting the need of our alertness against future possibilities -- in that it apparently involved businessmen of the United States, our closest ally, and of West Germany which shares with us the agony of territorial division.

What is more alarming in realistic terms is the fact that North Korea is in possession of that many helicopters which, once adapted for military purposes, are said to be capable of giving close air-to-ground support for a whole regiment of troops. Besides, the helicopter models sold to North Korea are reportedly similar to those provided to South Korea.

These accounts underline a potential menace to us in light of the likelihood that the helicopters, disguised as craft of the South Korean Army, may well be used as vital tools of North Korea's formidable special forces in their attempts to wage irregular warfare in the South. That probability should never be overlooked as Pyongyang has taken all conceivable means for a surprise attack on and infiltration of its espionage agents to the South, including the digging of tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone and assembling speed spy boats with imported components.

The controversial shipment of military craft to the North is all the more shocking and worrisome as U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has just testified before a Senate committee that North Korea is capable of launching a massive attack with very little warning. It is fortunate that the diversion case has been detected even belatedly by the American Government authorities, which are expected to mete out appropriate punitive actions against the illicit businesses concerned.

Then, it is vital for competent authorities of Western countries, not to speak of the Korean Government, to step up their concerted efforts to forestall a recurrence of similar deals, which would be detrimental to sustaining the peace and stability of the region.

POLICE SEIZE PICTURES, PLACARDS OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK052349 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police have seized 80 pictures of dissident politician Kim Tae-chung and four placards welcoming his return home from a senior chapter official of the New Korea Democratic Party in a street in Yoido. Kim Tae-song, 31, a department chief of the party's Kangso chapter, was stopped by police around 5 p.m. while he was on his way to the party chapter from the headquarters, carrying the pictures and placards. Even after being informed of the seizure of those items, 12 other chapter members visited the party head office and received 50 pictures and 10 placards.

Supporters Under House Arrest

OW070307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 KYODO -- Six South Koreans connected with returning dissident Kim Tae-chung have been placed under house arrest, the Korea National Council of Churches said Thursday. The six include the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

Police reportedly took the measures to stop a mass welcome rally scheduled at Kimpo International Airport Friday when Kim returns home from the United States. Kim left Washington Wednesday (U.S. time). He is scheduled to arrive in Narita, Japan Thursday for an overnight stay.

Meanwhile, opposition political leader Kim Yong-sam was also reported to be still under house arrest.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RETURN OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK070118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong yesterday denied allegations that the announcement of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States and Kim Tae-chung's returning home were linked with each other. "The government made the decision concerning Kim Tae-chung's return home by its own accord and this is not a matter with which the U.S. Government can intervene," he said in a press conference with foreign correspondent in Seoul.

Asked if Kim Tae-chung would be allowed to resume political activities, the minister reiterated that he was banned by law from engaging in politics. "He will be handled cautiously upon arrival at the airport by the authorities concerned who will pay attention to his safety. He will not be imprisoned again as reported already and will be allowed to take a rest and receive medical treatment freely at his home," he said. "It is a decision made in pursuit of national reconciliation and on humanitarian considerations," the minister added.

Upon reports that Kim would be accompanied by scores of Americans on his way home, the minister said, "A large number of people are coming to Korea from the United States and other countries these days, in groups or individually. The fact that they are coming in a group draws no particular concern."

Minister Yi said the government was seriously concerned with the reported shipment of U.S.-made helicopters to North Korea by a West German businessman.

Yi said, "Since the Korean forces are using the same type of helicopters, the incident poses a great influence over the security situation of the Korean peninsula, especially in the light of the aggressive attitude of North Korea.

"I understand a thorough investigation is under way into the case. I think some strong measures should be taken to prevent recurrences of such incidents," he said.

Asked about reports concerning the delayed visit to Korea by French External Trade Minister Edith Cresson, the minister said the government was urging Paris to make the visit simultaneously with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius in the second quarter of this year or later.

FOREIGN MINISTER, FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEET 6 FEB

SK070059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong yesterday told French Ambassador to Korea Andre Baeyens that French External Trade Minister Edith Cresson could make her visit to Seoul simultaneously with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius during the second quarter of this year.

Minister Cresson's visit, originally scheduled for Jan. 14 through Jan. 18, was postponed by the government in protest over Paris' upgrading of a North Korea trade mission to a general delegation last December.

Meeting with the ambassador for the first time in his office after the government's counteraction which also included recall of Amb. Yon Sok-hon to France, the minister said Cresson could come here together with Prime Minister Fabius or later.

MINISTRY AGREES TO EXPANSION OF TIES WITH CANADA

SK060555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Canada agreed Wednesday to expand their bilateral trade by reaffirming their three billion-U.S.-dollars-worth two-way trade target for 1988 at the 8th Canada-Korean trade ministers meeting, held in Seoul, Feb. 4-6. In a joint statement issued at the end of the meeting, the two countries' ministers expressed satisfaction with the rapid growth in trade volume, which exceeded 1.5 billion U.S. dollars worth in 1984, and noted that there are promising opportunities for Canadian-Korean trade in light of the complementary nature of the two nations' economies.

Canadian Minister for International Trade James F. Kelleher showed concern at Korea's favorable trade balance with Canada and requested action in reducing the imbalance. In particular, Kelleher enunciated a hope that Canada's Candu nuclear reactor would be seriously considered by Korea in the latter's future purchases of reactors and reactor technology.

Meanwhile, the Korean delegation, led by Minister of Trade and Industry Kim Chin-ho, voiced concern over Canada's protectionism adversely affecting the access of major Korean export items to the Canadian market. Textiles and footwear are particularly hurt by the measures. Kim also stated that the Korean Government is willing to encourage the purchase of Canadian parts and components by Korean auto exporters and the establishment of an auto-parts plant in Canada. Both sides agreed to consider each other's requests.

The two sides also agreed that Korean and Canadian businessmen would explore further cooperation in the fields of mining, forestry and high technology in their respective countries and possibly in third countries.

During his stay in Seoul, Kelleher paid courtesy calls on Korean Government leaders, including acting Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

CHINA TO PARTICIPATE IN SEOUL GYMNASTIC GAMES

SK070554 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (OANA-YONHAP) -- China will take part in the 1985 Asian youth gymnastic championships, slated for May 17-19 in Seoul, it was learned here Thursday. The Korea Gymnastic Association was notified by the Asian Gymnastic Federation (AGF) of China's intention to compete in this year's event, an association official said.

The ACF, organizer of the regional championships, sent invitation letters to about 10 prospective participating members last month and has recently received entries from China, Japan and Hong Kong, the official said. The Tokyo-based federation has a membership of 20 countries. The deadline for entries is April 10.

NKDP CALLS ON JAPAN TO PROMOTE FAR EAST SECURITY

SK070127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Along the Campaign Trail"]

[Text] The government's foreign policy is taking a back seat in the current election campaign. Ruling party candidates tend to publicize the "great achievements" in the diplomatic field.

Few opposition candidates would find fault with Seoul's foreign policy.

Expressing his party's dominant view of what the government has done diplomatically, Kwon Ik-hyon, Chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, has said he felt proud of the "great diplomatic achievements." He cited as evidence improvements in Seoul's relations with China and Third World countries. He also drew attention to the fact that Seoul has been chosen as the site of the 1988 Summer Olympics and the 1986 Asian games.

"No reasonable person will dispute the great diplomatic achievements of the Fifth Republic," said Kwon repeatedly in his addresses to recent gatherings and joint campaign rallies.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has issued its campaign pledges concerning foreign affairs, which are identical in some respects with the government line. The hardline opposition party says it would seek to reinforce ties with the United States and other Western-bloc countries.

At the same time, the party intends to promote improved relations with nonaligned and communist-bloc countries. It would support the continued presence here of American troops while trying to strengthen military ties with the United States through a "sincere implementation" of the Korea-U.S. defence treaty.

The party said it would seek to lessen the "lopsided" U.S. diplomacy toward Japan and to make the security of Korea the pillar of peace and security in the Far East. "Our party would have Japan make a positive contribution toward promoting security in the Far East," the NKDP's campaign pledges say. The party would seek cooperation and understanding of Korea's allies regarding the Korean unification question, through a "pan-national and nonpartisan diplomacy."

CHON ORDERS OFFICIALS TO CHECK ELECTION VIOLENCE

SK070103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] Changwon, Kyongsang-namdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan warned yesterday that political violence could develop into unhappy situation creating political and social unrest. Referring to Tuesday's assault against a candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Tongjak-ku, Seoul, the president pointed out, "The assault is a political violence which in any country would lead to another violence, and would give rise to a third one."

"The government authorities should deal with such a violent act severely, and all citizens are required to cooperate so as to prevent the recurrence of such an incident," he said. President Chon made the remarks after he was briefed on the administrative goals of Kyongsang-namdo Province by Governor Yi Kyu-hyo.

The chief executive went on, "An undesirable election atmosphere was created temporarily, but I received a report that the election climate is considerably improved recently." As to the policy programs of the province, the president instructed officials of the province to promote the plan to develop the Hallyo Waterway as a tourist attraction prudently so as not to inflict damage on coastal inhabitants.

He also directed them to prepare for any possible infiltration of armed North Korean agents or "impure elements" through the province's long beaches. A well-organized reporting network of residents should be established, he said.

Justice Minister's Statement

SK070051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in warned yesterday that "stern legal action will be taken against persons who hinder the holding of fair and democratic elections, regardless of their party affiliation." In a strongly worded statement coming on the heels of reports of violence and other activities marring the campaign, Pae said the motives of such persons and their accomplices will be "thoroughly checked out" and they will be severely punished if warranted.

He pointed out that as election day draws nearer, radical students tend to use the joint rallies as opportunities for violence. "The government is deeply worried that there are some people who are not hesitant to overtly defame the head of state or make personal attacks on rival candidates," the minister said.

A ranking military official said that some 250 persons, including "dozens" of election candidates, are under secret investigation on suspicion of disgracing the authority of the head of state and other election law violations, including bribes and spreading false rumors about rival candidates. He said such violators may be arrested, if necessary, when the election is over. He said the prosecution will refrain from arresting them before the election as much as possible lest the arrests adversely affect the election. The official said only two persons have been arrested with regard to the election. They are the two college students who splashed ammonia on an election candidate in Seoul Tuesday.

In his statement, Pae said "realizing the seriousness of illegal electioneering in some districts, the government will take stern legal steps against practices that negate the democratic election process itself and damage the atmosphere for holding a fair election." Pointing to the attack by two students on a Democratic Justice Party candidate in a campaign rally in Tongjak-gu, Seoul, Tuesday, the minister warned that such violent acts aimed at disturbing the election will be subject to harsh disciplinary measures.

"The prosecution will book any persons who attempt to influence voters illegally, regardless of whether they belong to the ruling or opposition parties. If necessary, investigations for such persons will continue after the election is finished," said Pae. "I want to ask all the candidates and the people to cooperate in conducting the current election in a fair and just manner. Conducting a fair election will be a requisite to help democracy take root in the country," he said.

RALLY DRAWS RECORD CROWD OF 100,000 SPECTATORS

SK070107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] A record audience turnout of 100,000 in a central Seoul district marked the climax of the current parliamentary election campaigns yesterday when most large cities finished stumping rallies. The vast 10 acre ground of former Seoul Boys High School near Kwanghwamun intersection was literally jam-packed by enthusiastic spectators, who cheered, chanted and applauded during speeches of candidates for the Chongno-Chung district. The young and old, men and women were mixed in the crowd, a great portion of which were office workers with neck ties who seemed to have skipped their office work for the afternoon.

Apparently alarmed by the attack on a ruling party candidate in another district in Seoul Tuesday, a large number of riot police took positions in and outside the public debate site.

In contrast to rallies in previous days, the response of the audience yesterday was conspicuously restrained and orderly. Booring was rarely heard and signs of candidates were not seen. By yesterday, there were 631 joint debate sessions, 78.9 percent of the scheduled 800 across the country. More than three million eligible voters attended the rallies as of yesterday showing the unexpectedly deep concerns of the people.

The contest in the Chongno-chung-gu constituency has appeared to be a sample of the rivalry between the ruling party and opposition parties and competition within the opposition force itself. Even before the opening of the rally at 1 p.m. followers of rival contenders engaged in a game of cheers on the ground. But, campaigners of each camp seemed to restrain themselves from making the speech rally atmosphere heated up excessively.

Police forces also played a role in cooling down the excitement of the crowd by keeping strict watch around the rally site, preventing the crowd from approaching the podium.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party argued that the assault against the party's candidate in Tongjak constituency discolored the meaning of democracy. "Democracy does not exist if the election is obstructed by violence," he said. "It sounds quite strange that a ruling party candidate was attacked. In the past, those who were assaulted were opposition candidates as far as I know," he said.

He claimed that the representatives of the opposition parties were scheming to gain a seat in the house without presenting their political views or policies and without racking brains over how to serve the people. "They are only slandering the ruling party without showing political visions," he insisted.

Yi Min-u from the New Korea Democratic Party proposed that president hold a meeting with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to "discuss state affairs in the most sincere manner." His speech was interrupted by roaring cheers from pockets of supporters who took strategic positions near the rostrum. But many spectators in other parts of the ground followed with applause.

DJP COUNTERS OPPOSITION CALLS FOR DIRECT ELECTION

SK060025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 4

[By staff reporter Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] As the period of joint speech rallies entered its seventh day, major campaign issues appear to have been brought to light. As was expected, opposition and independent candidates have been on the offensive, with ruling party candidates on the defensive. Some of ruling Democratic Justice Party candidates, however, retorted to the opposition camps' calls for a direct presidential election system and press freedom as well as their accusations about past financial scandals and campus problems.

Opposition parties have invariably demanded that the present system to elect the president be changed in favor of a direct election to "effectively" reflect the will of the people. A man-to-man transfer of power, in their view, is not a genuine peaceful change of government. "A party-to-party change of power is what we want to see realized," Yi Chung-chae, a candidate of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said in a recent joint campaign rally.

In reply, the ruling party is saying that achieving the goal of peaceful change of power in 1988 is thought more important than changing the Constitution. DJP candidates constantly remind voters that the nation has never seen an orderly change of power.

Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the DJP, struck out at the opposition camp for demanding a "democratic," direct presidential election scheme. He said, "It is ridiculous to say that direct presidential election system is democratic and that indirect elections are undemocratic." He said that many developed foreign countries elect their presidents by indirect means. Under law, a president is elected by an electoral college which is in turn elected by popular vote.

To the surprise of many political observers, Kwon proposed that any debate on constitutional change take place after the nation carries out an orderly change of government in 1988. Yi Chong-chan, now floor leader of the government party, had also earlier implied that a debate on the presidential election scheme could develop later.

In order to draw the attention of voters assembled at joint rallies in Seoul and Pusan, some DJP candidates promised to retire from politics if the scheduled orderly change of power is not realized. "I promise to you, voters, that I am ready to retire from politics if the cherished goal is not achieved," so said the major DJP candidate Yi Tae-sop who is seeking reelection in the middle-class district of Kangnam, south of the Han River. Ruling party candidates running in districts in Kwangju and Pusan were making similar personal pledges.

As to the alleged absence of press freedom, the DJP chairman said it is hardly understandable that opposition candidates are arguing that there is no freedom of the press. He said, "They can speak about virtually everything. It is hardly understandable that they still claim there is no press freedom." Opposition candidates are critical of what they regard as lack of press freedom in the country. Most outspoken of them are Sin Chin-su and Chong Tae-chol, both from the main opposition party. Sin is running in Taegu and Chong in Seoul's first district (Chongno-Chunggu). The attack on news organizations by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, is considered rather milder than those of Sin and Chong.

As DKP leader Yu Chi-song repeatedly complained about the handling of election news by television networks, the nation's broadcasting companies were targets of severe criticism from opposition candidates. In rallies held in his constituency, Chong Tae-chol repeatedly said he would seek to abrogate the basic press law if he is elected to the National Assembly.

Candidates from the ruling party are also trying to effectively counter the opposition criticism leveled at former military personnel. Ho Chong-il, who is running in Seoul's Tongjak constituency as a DJP candidate, is said to have effectively blunted the attack by his opponents concerning his military background. He said that retired soldiers could become good politicians.

Yi Tae-sop of the same party labeled old-time opposition politicians, particularly those recently freed from the political ban, as "professional politicians who are engaged in constant bickering for their own or their groups' profits." In contrast, he describes himself as a man with constructive ideas and a vision for the future.

Many opposition candidates demanded the abrogation of the political reforms law for lifting the political ban. A great number of minority party candidates propagated their links to certain opposition figures who remain banned from politics. An NKDP candidate running in a Seoul district rebuked a DKP rival Sunday for mentioning only leaders of the newly born party rather than his party president, inviting laughter from those assembled at a jointly held campaign rally.

As to the opposition proposal to abolish the political blacklist, the ruling party said the political ban first came into being during the time of the old Democratic Party. The party's standard reply is that a new era needs fresh politicians. Ruling party officials stress that the political ban is temporary.

The question of foreign debts drew fire from opposition camps. They argued that the nation's foreign liabilities have increased sharply in the past four years. Almost every opposition candidate mentioned the matter. In reply, candidates of the ruling Democratic Justice Party stressed that the nation is capable of repaying the loans borrowed from foreign countries.

Yi Tae-sop challenged the opposition argument by saying that the nation, lacking in raw materials, has little option but to introduce foreign capital to build roads, factories and apartments. "What is important is not the size of the foreign debts, but our ability to repay the debts," he retorted. Yi pointed out that Korea's standing among world financial institutions is in good shape.

DJP candidates received attack from opposition camps for past large-scale financial scandals including one involving Mrs. Chang Yong-cha. Mrs. Chang is serving a prison term after being convicted of her role in defrauding many commercial banks of large amounts. The scandal involving the wealth of Chong Nae-hyok was the target of opposition criticism. Chong, who was chairman of the ruling party, has donated about half of his private wealth to the state because of the scandal. He was reported to have amassed his wealth by unsavory means including real estate transactions, a thing which is frowned upon by the people, especially those in the low-income bracket. In response to the Mrs. Chang scandal, DJP candidates said that the affair had been brewing in the previous regime and that it was brought to light in the Fifth Republic. They also emphasized that the present administration stands firm against any wrongdoing, as shown in the handling of the Chong affair. Chong resigned from his parliamentary and other public posts.

It is interesting that DKP candidates mentioned the need to unify opposition camps after the coming election in preparation for the 1988 presidential election. Mok Yo-sang, now spokesman for the party, "pledged" to form the "cleanest opposition party" ever after the Feb. 12 parliamentary balloting. For their part, the ruling party candidates severely attacked the three major opposition parties for the "sellout of public office," in reference to reports that the parties received large amounts of "donations" from their national constituency candidates. Kim Yong-tae, DJP candidate running in Taegu, said, "How can the people vote for the opposition parties when they act as if they were 'commercial firms?'"

GOVERNMENT PLANNING EXPORT MONITORING SYSTEM

SK061106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans various counter-measures to cope with the growing trade protectionism in the developed world, including the adoption of an export monitoring system, a high-ranking Trade and Industry Ministry official said Wednesday. Addressing a meeting hosted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Deputy Director General of the Bureau of International Trade Promotion Chang Sokan said that the government will introduce an export monitoring system for such items as microwave ovens, footwear, ships, cars and toys in order to prevent excessive export.

He also said that the government will assemble files on important persons in importing countries to use for lobbying overseas. According to Chang, 19 nations, including the United States, Japan, Canada and Australia, imposed import restrictions on Korean goods last year, and 159 items, or 30.9 percent of Korea's total export items, were covered by those restrictions.

SAN YU RECEIVES MALAYSIAN FINANCE MINISTER

BK050700 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Daik Zainuddin, the visiting Malaysian minister of finance, at 0930 today at the President's Office in Windermere. Present at the meeting with President U San Yu were Colonel Aung Myint Baw, the director general of the President's Office, and U Aung Thant, the director general of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The visiting minister was accompanied by Mahmud Amir bin Jaafar, the Malaysian ambassador to Burma; Tan Sri Thong Yaw Hong, the secretary general of the Finance Ministry; and (Mohd Ramli bin Mat Wajid), the deputy secretary of the Finance Ministry.

PAPER ON KAREN CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS

BK040248 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Tak -- Karen rebels attacked a Burmese position yesterday, killing three government troops and wounding several others. Border patrol police said the Karens from Kawmura, opposite Wang Kaew, attacked the Burmese camp in retaliation for the previous day's shelling of a rebel position on Hill 927. The rebels, according to the report, suffered no casualties in the attack which took place opposite Mae Ramat district. Meanwhile, it was reported that Rangoon has imposed a curfew in 16 villages near the border of this province.

VOPB REPORTS COMBAT EWS OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

BK031509 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On 24 January 1985, a military government truck was hit by a mine detonated by a small unit of the People's Army between (Hsuwo) and (Met Man) in Maw Hpa region. The truck was completely destroyed while two enemy soldiers were killed and three others were wounded.

Battle news of the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: On 12 December 1984, a mercenary commando column from the military government's northern command arrived to attack (Yabu). The KIA and the local defense units counterattacked and forced the enemy to flee. The KIA and the local defense units chased the fleeing enemy and conducted a mopping-up campaign. In the ensuing battles, the KIA killed more than 10 enemy soldiers, wounded several others and took 11 prisoners. The KIA seized 16 assorted weapons and several rounds of ammunition.

On 23 December, a KIA unit attacked the military government's mercenary 86th Infantry Regiment which had sallied out of (Sintauk) on Mogaung-Tanai road. The enemy force put up only limited resistance before fleeing in disarray. The enemy soldiers left behind their weapons and their dead. The KIA killed eight enemy soldiers and wounded nine others, including a mercenary officer. It was learned that 10 assorted weapons and several rounds of ammunition were captured from the enemy.

Combat news of the Shan State Army [SSA]: On 12 January 1985, an attack by a small SSA unit on the 1st column of the military government's mercenary 22d Infantry Regiment near (Hkam Shaw) resulted in the mercenary regimental commander being killed and one enemy soldier being wounded. On the same day, the 1st column of the military government's mercenary 23d Infantry Regiment was attacked near Panghsang by a small SSA unit. It was learned that the attack killed three enemy soldiers, including a mercenary sergeant, and wounded one.

KHMER ROUGE SHELLING YIELDS HEAVY CASUALTIES

BK070129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese gunners pounded Khmer Rouge positions causing heavy casualties, military sources said yesterday. At the height of the barrage, the gunners sent shells into Thailand with propaganda leaflets against the Khmer resistance. The intensity of the artillery forced children and schoolteachers near the border to rush for cover and cancel the day's classes. More than 20 shells landed on Thai soil at the height of the assault, but the only fatality was a buffalo.

The attack started at about 8 a.m. with 105mm and 130mm gun crews based at Phum Yeang Thmei, Po Sam Ton and Nimit shelling the Khmer Rouge's 474th Division at Ban O-Sampao, O Sralau and Thung Suatai, about one kilometre from the border. Stray shells sent villagers at Ban Khlong Namsai and Ban Mai Phak Hong rushing for shelter. All border schools were ordered closed after the shelling. The escalated fighting sent more Khmer refugees across the border and 100 new arrivals were reported at Ban Salong Kong, 17 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

More than 10,000 Khmer refugees were reported to have crossed into Thailand during the 11-day assault on the [Khmer] Rouge, the most battle-tested group of the three-faction resistance coalition. The two-pronged attack on the Khmer Rouge-controlled area had brought Hanoi troops close to their Phnum Malai headquarters, said the sources.

SRV FORCES TAKE STRATEGIC OBSERVATION POST

BK070936 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Feb 85 p 1, 32

[Text] Vietnamese troops have taken a Khmer Rouge observation post located only two kilometres from the resistance forces' headquarters in the Phnum Malai hills, military sources said this morning. At the same time, there were strong indications that Hanoi was planning a pincer operation to throttle the Khmer Rouge bastion by sending forces towards the nerve centre from the East and South.

"Hanoi intends to drive Khmer Rouge combatants back to the Phnum Malai in a pincer movement so that in the final phase they might launch air strikes against the Khmer Rouge stronghold," a military source told the WORLD. The source said the Khmer Rouge's observation post at Phnum Yeay Sam, one of four hills identified as major components of the Phnum Malai proper, was taken in fierce fighting yesterday and the Khmer Rouge were now seeking to retake the position. The sources noted that Thai troops engaged in a heavy artillery duel with Vietnamese gunners during yesterday's fighting as a large number of Vietnamese troops crossed into Thailand in an attempt to take Phnum Ta Ngok as an observation position.

The Vietnamese were driven back -- probably with heavy casualties -- after almost an hour of artillery duels featuring heavy artillery guns as well as mortars, the sources noted. Occupation of the hilltop post at Phnum Year Sam gives the Vietnamese a strategic edge as they can pinpoint targets from there, a source explained.

"This is why the Khmer Rouge want to take it back and why they have made all possible efforts in today's fighting," the source added. Phnum Yeay Sam is situated about three kilometres east of the Thai border village of Salong Kong.

The fighting yesterday sent some 1,000 Kampuchean civilians, mainly children and old people, fleeing towards Salong Kong for safety. But they were prevented from crossing the border by Thai troops and Border Patrol Policemen.

Justifying his theory that Hanoi planned a two-pronged drive against the Khmer Rouge headquarters, the source said fierce fighting continued opposite the Thai village of Khao Din, located at 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet. According to the source, the fighting pitted elements of Hanoi's 59th Division against the Khmer Rouge's Division 320. The source said Hanoi's 59th Division was pushing northward towards the Phnum Malai to meet with Division 7 and 8 which were advancing toward the Khmer Rouge stronghold from the east.

Sources affirmed that fighting at Phnum Yeay Sam today was fierce as the Khmer Rouge seemed to pull out all stops to retake their observation post. As the fighting raged, Hanoi at around 8 a.m. today dispatched a Soviet-made MIG-21 to battlefields south of Poi-Pet, adjacent to Aranyaprathet, but the nature of the aircraft's mission was as yet unknown, field sources said. The jet flew for about half an hour at the height of 20,000 feet, making an arc from the northeast to the southwest, sources said.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT MILITARY ACTIVITY AT BORDER

BK011140 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 31 Jan 85

["Roundup of Past Month's Salient Events" Program]

[Excerpt] Between 27 December 1984 and 25 January 1985, Thai L-19's, A-37's, and helicopters intensified their strafing and spying activities -- violating our airspace from 1 to 3 km -- over the sectors Kambot, Don Sa, O Bok, Banteay Ampil, Dang Tung, Toek Sap, Pailin, Sok San, and the northwest of Koh Kong Province. In all, there were 96 of these missions -- 59 more than last month. During these operations, Thai aircraft many times supported the Khmer reactionaries.

On 18 January, Thai A-37's aircraft bombed the O Bok sector four times. In the spirit of resolutely punishing the Thai aggressors, at 1030, our air defense unit commanded by Comrade (Hong Kri) shot down a Thai A-37 while it was bombing O Bok.

At sea, Thai fishing vessels violated our territorial waters (?1,500) times; last month there were only 990 of these occurrences. During these violations, Thai fishing vessels carried out spying activities between 5 and 20 nautical miles off Kaoh Tang, Kaoh (O Chu), and Kaoh Poulo Wai. Between 18 and 25 January, Thai fishing vessels violated our territorial waters 251 times.

All types of enemies, including remnants of the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits -- struggling to survive with the assistance of the Thai and the Chinese in collusion with the United States -- have not escaped the heavy blows of our revolutionary forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. According to incomplete results, during 53 battles in January, our Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces killed 274 enemy soldiers; took 79 prisoners; persuaded 134 others to surrender; seized 167 weapons, 70 metric tons of ammunition, and over 13 metric tons of food supplies; and completely destroyed nearly 10 enemy refuges along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Between 16 and 22 January, our Armed Forces in cooperation with the friendly Army launched successive mopping-up operations in the northeast sector. We killed 30 enemy elements hidden in deep jungles; took 27 prisoners; and seized 30 weapons, including a DKZ gun and two 60-mm and an 82-mm mortars.

With the spirit of achieving a victory to celebrate the PRK's 6th anniversary, units of C Brigade, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, launched an attack against Sereika hideouts at Hills 202 and 203 5 km west of Srange. With good cooperation, during the battle on the morning of 7 January, 100 enemy soldiers were killed on the spot. We completely controlled these points, seized an assortment of 1,000 weapons, and completely destroyed the bandits' refuges.

Along with the defeat of the enemy along the Thai border, units of our Revolutionary Army operating in the sectors of Popok Vil, Stoeng Kach, and Thmar Da put out of action almost 100 enemy elements; seized nearly 100 weapons and enemy equipment for destroying roads. On 17 January, the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Kompong Thom Province, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, launched successive operations against the enemies. Upon discovering enemy refuges, we killed 81 enemy soldiers on the spot; and seized many weapons and hundreds of different types of mines.

During the week 18-25 January in particular, with a spirit of sweeping up the enemies in deep jungles and in isolated areas along the border, we killed 17 enemy elements and captured 8; 37 more surrendered. We seized 14 weapons and some war materiel.

In summary, in January, every hideout of all types of reactionaries along the Thai-Cambodian border was smashed and swept clean by our Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army. All our units, with the wholehearted support of the people throughout the country, are in a favorable position to become masters of every inch of the fatherland's border. As for the stubborn reactionaries, lackeys of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they are being defeated and scattered. They cannot escape total defeat.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE

BK061015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPV, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to the CPV Central Committee. The message reads:

The CPV has continued the brilliant revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party led by the great Ho Chi Minh -- an outstanding combatant of the international movement of communists and workers -- who founded, tempered, and led the Vietnamese working class and people to wage a valiant struggle full of sacrifice and hardship against French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists and to win great victories of historical significance.

On the way toward socialism, the Vietnamese people had to face the war of aggression and destruction of the Beijing Chinese reactionaries, expansionists, and hegemonists. However, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese Army and people not only firmly defended their fatherland and carried out internationalist duties for fraternal peoples on the Indochinese peninsula but also scored numerous successes in building socialism.

Every victory and great contribution shows that the CPV is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and a vanguard of the international movement of communists and workers. These victories not only strengthen Vietnam but also make an important contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the revolutionary forces in the three Indochinese countries and actively contribute to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

With great joy for the brilliant victories of the CPV over the past 55 years, the Cambodian communists and people are very proud of all fraternal Vietnamese comrades and leaders. In the stages of struggle for national liberation and survival of the Cambodian people in the cause of the struggle against the Beijing Chinese hegemonists-expansionists and their current lackeys to build and defend the fatherland, the Cambodian party and people have always received the wholehearted support of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people.

We cannot forget every exemplary proletarian internationalist and noble act of the Vietnamese party, government, Army, and people in supporting and assisting the Cambodian revolutionary cause and creating conditions for us to firmly defend the basis of national independence and build the fatherland toward genuine socialism.

We take this opportunity to express profound gratitude for this great assistance and support. We will always remember and pledge to safeguard and strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity and special alliance and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, which is an important factor determining the victory of the revolution in each country and our three countries. It is also a factor ensuring peace and security in this region.

We would like to wish the CPV, the working class, and the fraternal Vietnamese people greater and new successes in the cause of their noble revolutionary cause.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PRC SUPPORTED

BK061158 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 6 -- Beijing's large-scale military building along the border with Vietnam and its stepped-up armed provocations against the latter country are causing an extremely tense atmosphere along the Sino-Vietnamese border and leave no doubt about Chinese expansionist ambitions.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has brazenly disclosed that Chinese border guards were in combat readiness. More serious still, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian recently threatened that China would reserve the right to "give Vietnam a second lesson."

There's no denying that China still sticks to its antagonistic policy towards the three Indochinese countries. But whatever the expansionist may do to intimidate Vietnam and make troubles in the region, they will not be able either to reverse the revolutionary process in Vietnam or to blunt the three Indochinese peoples' anti-hegemonist stance.

The Kampuchean people, victim of the Chinese masterminded genocide, express full support for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Feb. 2 statement denouncing China's threats and acts of aggression. Together with Vietnam we firmly stand opposed to Chinese hegemony, and throw our full weight behind every effort made by the Vietnamese people to foil Chinese provocations and defend their territorial sovereignty and security.

The Chinese ruling circles will have only themselves to blame if their adventurous acts boomerang.

CHEA SIM OPENS CP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK040523 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 3 February Phnom Penh meeting marking the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party -- recorded]

[Text] Today, we are joyfully holding this grand meeting to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party which is the source of the parties of the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

On the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, we bow our heads with sincere gratitude to Chairman Ho Chi Minh -- the great leader of the three Indochinese countries' revolutions and illustrious combatant of the international communist movement. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, the revolutionary movements in the three countries were closely linked to each other and developed rapidly.

Later, due to the requirements for revolutionary progress in each country, the Indochinese Communist Party held its second congress and decided to form one party in each country. In Cambodia, thanks to the fact that our party has followed the traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party which pursued a correct policy in accordance with genuine Marxism and Leninism, we scored big victories in our struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists.

During the past 6 years following the liberation of our country on 7 January 1979, we strived to rebuild our Cambodian fatherland amid a complicated situation and to surmount uncountable obstacles caused and left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. But, under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, thanks to the full support of and great efforts made by our people, and with the assistance of the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, we were able to surmount all obstacles and difficulties and succeeded in rebuilding our fatherland, thus making it advance rapidly.

At present, our Cambodian revolution is advancing courageously with every hope for a bright future. As a matter of fact, the victories we scored in all fields in the 1984-85 period clearly attest that the situation in Cambodia is absolutely irreversible. These victories were made possible thanks to the correct leadership of our KPRP whose noble and splendid origin is the Indochinese Communist Party.

In the name of the presidium, I now announce the opening of the meeting and would like to invite Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Central Organization Commission, to make his speech. [applause]

VOFA: SIHANOUK MESSAGE TO CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

First Part

BK051251 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[First part of message to the Cambodian people by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, issued 30 January exclusively for Voice of Free Asia -- recorded]

[Text] I am Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and of the CGDK. I have the great honor to issue the following message to the Cambodian brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, and compatriots as follows:

First of all, I would like to express my profound thanks to their majesties the king and queen of the Kingdom of Thailand for graciously allowing me to come to Bangkok, the capital of the Kingdom of Thailand, so that I can be close to my beloved Cambodian fatherland and to the most beloved and most thought-of compatriots.

I am now close to Cambodia, and during the past few days, I have had the honor and opportunity to visit some areas in our Cambodian liberated zone near the Kingdom of Thailand. I would like to take this good opportunity to inform the brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and friendly Cambodian compatriots that in consenting to be president of Democratic Kampuchea and of the tripartite CGDK since 1982, my only desire -- the common desire of all the Cambodian patriots inside and outside our country -- is to make sacrifices and to fulfill our sacred mission in struggling to demand that Vietnam -- which invaded our country in 1979 -- return Cambodia's full independence and sovereignty to our Cambodian nation and people. Since time immemorial, our Cambodia had been glorious as a fully independent country and as an island of peace. But now we are facing a great danger, because the SRV has invaded our country and wants to turn our Cambodia into a province and a satellite of Vietnam, as it did to Kampuchea Kraom in the past by turning Kampuchea Kraom into a province of Vietnam.

As Cambodian patriots, we must fight. We must be willing to make all kinds of sacrifices for the liberation of our country. This is why I must work with the brothers in the three parties, who are patriots. We must join hands. With the support of our Cambodian nation and people in the country, we must join hands, take measures, work together, and make all kinds of sacrifices so as to bring about the possibility of reestablishing an independent Cambodia with its own territorial integrity as it was in the past when we enjoyed prosperity. We do this in order to enjoy peace again, thus enabling us to reunite all families and jointly to rebuild and make our country prosperous in all fields.

I would like to take this good opportunity to express my commendation to all brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, uncles, and aunts living abroad, inside the country, in the liberated zone, or in the nonliberated zone who have not forgotten their duty to fight. We must not allow the Vietnamese colonialist aggressors to annex our territory. We must not allow them to turn our Cambodia into a part of Vietnam. I resent the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique, which has sold out its own country and national interests to Vietnam. I would like also to take this opportunity to remind Heng Samrin and Hun Sen that they must not forget that they are Cambodians. By not doing your duty as Cambodian patriots, history will definitely condemn you severely as traitors who sold out their own country. Therefore, Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, you should repent in time and come to join hands with us, the patriots, in order to restore independence, unity, strength, and power to our country as in the past, thus enabling us to strive to surmount all obstacles. And after surmounting obstacles, we will join hands in rebuilding an independent and neutral Cambodia with its own territorial integrity, thus turning Cambodia into an island of peace as before, and restoring peace in our country. Only by so doing can we bring prosperity to our country and happiness to ourselves.

Therefore, first, I am very pleased with the patriots who willingly make all kinds of sacrifices and carry out their duty as patriots by fighting resolutely until Vietnam withdraws its troops from our country, thus restoring independence to Cambodia and enabling our Cambodian nation to be reorganized through a universal election under UN supervision. Our Cambodian nation will be assisted in arranging political and economic systems, our people will be able freely to select leaders of their own choice, and Cambodia's destiny will be decided by the Cambodians with no foreign interference.

Second, I would like to express my regret over the fact that Heng Samrin and Hun Sen have confused evil for good. I would like to appeal once again to Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, who are also my Cambodian compatriots, to repent in time. You should abandon the wrong path and hurriedly come to join us. You should abandon the Vietnamese colonialist aggressors. Stop working for them. Come join us, work with the Cambodian patriots, and join hands in getting rid of the Vietnamese colonialists so as to enable our country to enjoy peace. Otherwise, war will continue for a long period of time. To call on the patriots to stop resisting and attacking the Vietnamese is not a peace-loving act, but one to enable Vietnam to annex our territory. Therefore, do not mistake this struggle as wrongdoing. This struggle is correct and necessary. We must carry it out although it is true that to struggle on will prolong the war and our danger. For example, Vietnamese troops recently attacked our liberated zone, causing casualties among our brothers and sisters, the unarmed civilians who have no means to resist. The Vietnamese troops have no mercy. They killed our people -- young and old alike. They have no mercy even toward children and pregnant women. Must we submit to the Vietnamese, bow to them, and consent to become their slaves in order to seek peace since they have shed our blood? This decision is wrong. It is tantamount to taking a seriously wrong path. We will be making a big mistake for our nation. For this reason, I pledge that this is the time for us to fight.

Second Part

BK051255 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Second and final part of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Sihanouk's Message to Cambodian People issued 30 January exclusively for Voice of Free Asia -- recording]

[Text] Third and finally, I would like to say that the CGDK appeals to the SRV to abide by the reasonable and just resolutions of the United Nations -- which comprises over 150 member countries, all of them independent nations. Among those countries, 110 -- which are full members of the organization and love peace, justice, independence, and progress -- voted to support us in our struggle and in our demand for the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian nation decide its destiny without foreign interference.

We ask for free and general elections under correct supervision in accordance with genuine democratic principles. Free and general elections under UN supervision are necessary. All Cambodians should have the right to vote and elect their leaders, adopting whatever regime is in accordance with their wishes and the desire and aspirations of our Cambodian people and nation. There should not be any foreign interference or pressure on the Cambodian people and nation. No foreign country should exert pressure or force our people to adopt this or that regime contradicting our people's aspirations and desires.

Currently, the SRV is forcing Cambodians to adopt communism, which we do not want. We do not need this communism or socialism of this sort. These regimes are not good for us; they are detrimental to Cambodian interests. Cambodians certainly do not want Vietnamese communism or Soviet communism.

But this is being forced upon us against our best interests. The SRV is forcing us to receive a traitorous administration that has sold national interests and the nation to Vietnam and that serves only Vietnamese interests and those of foreigners, such as the Soviets, instead of serving our national interests. We cannot tolerate this and allow it to go on any longer. This is why I say that we must struggle until the SRV is willing to abide by the correct UN resolutions, which are supported by an overwhelming majority of 110 out of 150 countries. These countries support the Cambodian nation and people, who love peace, independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, progress, and prosperity.

In particular, we love freedom. This is a sacred ideal -- this love for freedom -- that we cannot abandon. Therefore, I would like to affirm again that the CGDK side -- with me as its president -- categorically pledges to the nation, the international community, and the entire world that we will give to the Cambodian nation whatever regime it wants. And according to our understanding, our respected people have decided that it should be a liberal regime; this means that Cambodia should be a free state. Free means possessing liberty within a democratic regime -- which is not a communist regime but a democratic one -- with ideals of freedom such as those of the United States, France, Japan, Thailand, and the ASEAN countries. In short, we must have freedom in that democratic regime. We should have economic freedom; there should be capitalism and not socialism, which forces people to lose their freedom -- even individual freedom. We should strive for a regime -- political, economic, social, and cultural -- in accordance with the good traditions of all free nations such as Thailand, the ASEAN and Western European countries, the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and so forth. We should have complete freedom for our nation. On the cultural front, we should also have complete freedom. The press and radio should also have complete freedom. There should be no pressure to force people or this or that section of the nation to go along this or that path against their wishes. People should have their desired parties. We should give the right of freedom to the nation, people, and our beloved compatriots. They should be given the right to choose the path they want to follow in their political activities such as setting up their own parties. For example, in France there are the right, the left, and the centrist parties; in the United States there are the Republican and Democratic Parties; and in England there are the Conservative, Labor, and Liberal Parties. It is up to our nation and people to decide.

This is the solemn promise of our CGDK to the entire nation and the world. Concerning the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, I would like to stress again that if this group realizes that it is Cambodian and no longer serve foreigners -- thus becoming Cambodian nationalists like us -- we will welcome it to form a coalition government with us, in which case the tripartite coalition government will become a 4-party coalition government. However, the main point is that the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group should stop serving the Vietnamese, the Soviets, and other foreigners. It should serve only Cambodians and an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. Therefore, once again, we appeal to this group to wake up. And if it wants to have its own party, then it can have a party to take part in free elections like everybody else.

I believe that the Cambodian issue -- and this is my personal opinion -- can be resolved when all of us Cambodians awaken, including the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group, and realize our sacred duty to love the nation and stop serving foreign interests. This is the key to resolving the Cambodian issue. Vietnam would be defeated and would have to withdraw. And if the Vietnamese are willing to behave the way the United Nations has prescribed in its resolutions, then there should be no obstacle preventing us Cambodians and the Vietnamese from being reconciled. Cambodia, with me as its head, agrees to be friendly with the SRV once the latter is willing to abide by the correct UN resolutions by withdrawing all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Then, we will be friends and will sign an agreement with the SRV -- a treaty of friendship, peace, and nonaggression. We speak on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea and the tripartite CGDK.

I would like to express gratitude to the Kingdom of Thailand, ASEAN, and the 110 peace-, progress-, and justice-loving countries that have kindly supported us at the United Nations. Other countries are neutral and have abstained from voting to support us. However, I hope that this year they will kindly assist and provide us with a greater ability to restore national peace and independence, which will also benefit Asia and the whole world. For Cambodia to recover independence, neutrality, and peace, will be a great contribution to the stability and peace not only of Southeast Asia and Asia but of the world as well. So, I hope that more of those countries that have abstained will, at the next UN General Assembly session in 1985, vote to support us, for which we thank them in advance.

The number of these countries is declining. Some of them even turned to vote in our favor. In 1980, there were 100 countries supporting us; in 1982-83, there were 105; and in 1984, 110 countries. As for those countries that oppose us, we also appeal to them not to associate themselves with the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists. We appeal to them to return to support us so as to be worthy of being real peace-, justice-, and progress-loving countries in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of which those countries are full members.

I would like to end this address. However, I would like to ask for another minute to add that once our Cambodia recovers independence, we will ask the ASEAN countries to accept our independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia as the seventh member of ASEAN to make it absolutely clear that our country does not want to be a satellite of any super power but wants to be with fraternal ASEAN as a Southeast Asian country that will cooperate with neighboring countries for prosperity.

We appeal to ASEAN, which has been assisting us in every field, for assistance in building and developing Cambodia in accordance with the era. Thank you so much. May the power of the three jewels [Buddhist blessing] look after my beloved and most missed aunts, uncles, grandparents, relatives, grandchildren, and compatriots. May they enjoy the five Buddhist benedictions. May our Cambodia quickly recover independence and peace in the near future. Thank you.

VONADK: SOVIETS 'KILLED OR WOUNDED' IN ATTACK

BK070404 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Our National Army launched a 3-prong attack on Siem Reap town on the night of 2 February. The first prong was directed against Santepheap Hotel and the provincial town hall, where the Vietnamese enemy soldiers were staying. The second prong was directed against Dap Chhuon's house and the movie theater, where Vietnamese soldiers were staying. The third prong was directed against the provincial court office, where Vietnamese soldiers were staying, and the Grand Hotel where Soviet advisers and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact were staying. We successfully launched this three-prong attack.

We killed or wounded a number of Soviets and Eastern Europeans of the Warsaw Pact who were staying at the Grand Hotel in Siem Reap town. We killed 38 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the scene and wounded many others.

ATHIT SUPPORTS ASEAN CALL TO SOVIET UNION

BK070940 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek this morning voiced support for yesterday's call by Association of the Southeast Asian Nations members in calling for the Soviet Union to cease its support for Vietnam's war in Kampuchea. Asked to comment on the issue while speaking to members of the Psychological Club at the Central Security Command Headquarters, Gen Athit said he believed the move was taken at high-level after careful deliberation.

Gen Athit said the move was significant although ASEAN is primarily dedicated to economic co-operation but economic strength cannot be achieved without security. This move by ASEAN could make the international community understand the threat against Thailand's security because of the ongoing war in neighbouring Kampuchea, repeated aggression by external forces and refugee problem, he said.

Officials of the Soviet Embassy and the Democratic Kampuchea in Bangkok were not available for comment when contacted by the WORLD this morning.

POST Terms Initiative Timely

BK070143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial]: "ASEAN Takes a Timely Initiative"]

[Text] The concerted action by ASEAN in summoning Soviet ambassadors to issue similar appeals to the Soviet Union to stop military assistance to Vietnam and contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is not only a dramatic but also a wise and timely move. By doing this, the ASEAN governments are striking at the core of the Kampuchean problem. It is Russian military assistance to Hanoi which makes it possible for Vietnamese forces to maintain their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea. Without such support Vietnam, faced with self-admitted economic, social and other problems, would have been forced to withdraw from Kampuchea.

Withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea with its accompanying result of allowing the Khmer people to regain full sovereignty and exercise self-determination would be the proper political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. This would be entirely in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly -- resolutions supported by an annually increasing huge majority of the UN members -- and also by the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Under current circumstances, the Vietnamese apparently do not wish to settle the Kampuchean problem by peaceful means. They certainly are bent upon solving the problem by military means. They are resorting to military means because they are not interested in a political solution which would restore full sovereignty and independence to Kampuchea. Hanoi is pursuing its objective of annexing Kampuchea as well as Laos into a federation of Indochina under its total dominance. But the Vietnamese launched their adventure in Kampuchea without considering that Khmer nationalists would resist rather than submit to the imposition of an alien rule.

The important element in the whole situation is the military assistance of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese Administration. The supply of Soviet arms and ammunition, of planes and tanks, has been the means by which the Vietnamese are able to continue to try to gain a stranglehold on the nationalist forces of Kampuchea.

The Soviet ambassador's lame excuse that it is an outside power of a third party which should not interfere in the Kampuchean problem must be exposed as a diplomatic bluff. It is not only the people of the ASEAN countries but also of most countries in the world who know that it is Soviet armaments which are sustaining the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. It is Soviet arms against which the Khmer nationalists have to fight in order to win back their right to decide their national destiny.

The ASEAN appeal yesterday makes this situation as clear as daylight.

PAPER URGES ASEAN ACTION ON SRV INCURSIONS

BK040227 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Must Tackle Vietnamese Incursions"]

[Text] One week from today the ASEAN foreign ministers will be meeting in Bangkok to consider several issues that have come up since the Vietnamese started their all-out onslaught on the Khmer resistance forces from the beginning of the dry season last year. During the past six years, since the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam started, ASEAN has shown complete cohesion over that issue and has tried its best possible in every international forum to seek a political situation.

There are no specific differences among the ASEAN members to be discussed but there have been several events of a political and military nature which have occurred that it is necessary for the foreign ministers to clear the mist. For instance there has been the visit to Bangkok and Hanoi recently by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that may indicate a small advance in the political process.

Our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has categorically stated that there was nothing new in what Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told Perez de Cuellar who himself said that he did not think there was any point in visiting Hanoi again -- diplomatically saying that his shuttle diplomacy has failed. However, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja expressed cautious interest in it saying, "Vietnam always has many interpretations to its statements."

But it is the military situation that should be taken up seriously. The Vietnamese have been extremely severe on the camps run by the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions and have even attacked civilian camps with artillery and tanks so much so that over 150,000 refugees have fled into Thailand -- and more are coming. Now they are taking on the Khmer Rouge camps and have succeeded in taking two of them. But the Khmer Rouge do not stay in camps and fight but use every subterfuge known in guerrilla warfare. The Khmer Rouge are the better-trained and better-equipped of all the three resistance factions and many believe that the Vietnamese will not be able to wipe them out.

But that should not be the main thrust of what ASEAN foreign ministers should be discussing, since the organization is not a defence alliance. Never during past offensives have the Vietnamese made more frequent incursions into Thailand in such great strength. Vietnamese ambassador to UN, Hoang Bich Son, said on Jan 3 that Kampuchean refugee settlements on the border with Thailand are nothing but guerrilla bases. Possibly Hanoi believes this and acts with impunity this side of the Thai border.

This is a problem that the foreign ministers should consider very carefully. It is not good policy to rely on China to come in at the last minute and save the Khmer resistance by teaching a "second lesson". Some diplomats in Beijing have already called it a bluff basing their opinions on how many troops there are on both sides of the border. China has the world's largest standing army of over four million men, and how quickly she could move a part of them is not something we know.

PREM, SIHANOUK DISCUSS SRV AGGRESSION, UN FORCE

BEK041314 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Democratic Kampuchean leaders thanked the Thai Government and ASEAN for their assistance rendered to the Cambodian refugees in Thailand. Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, said this during an interview given to newsmen after Sihanouk paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House this afternoon. He said:

[Begin Asa recording] Sihanouk first thanked the Thai Government and other ASEAN friendly countries for their support given to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle against the Vietnamese aggression. He also thanked Thailand for taking additional 190,000 to 200,000 Cambodian people into the country. He said he, in his capacity as leader of the CGDK, expressed deep gratitude for the hospitality now enjoyed here by the Cambodian people. The goal of CGDK is independence of Cambodia so that it will be a neutral and nonaligned nation.

The Thai prime minister replied: That is also what Thailand wants. We want nothing else but to see an independent and neutral Cambodia and the restoration of peace in this region. The major topic of the discussion was the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. In this regard, Sihanouk said the Cambodian people must tackle the problem themselves and mentioned about UN secretary general's proposal to station the UN force inside Cambodia near the Thai border. Sihanouk said that the presence of the UN force in Cambodia must serve only one objective -- to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The prime minister said he agreed with Sihanouk [end recording]

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES PRC AID AT REFUGEE CENTER

HK061306 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 6 Feb 85

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[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpt] Camp David, Thailand, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk today said China had promised indirect help to Cambodian guerrillas by boosting its deployment of crack troop on Vietnam's northern frontier. Prince Sihanouk, leader of the three-faction Cambodian coalition, said that Beijing had also promised him and the two other faction leaders that it would intervene military against Vietnam if the Cambodian resistance got into serious difficulties.

The Cambodian leader was speaking at Thailand's Camp David refugee centre, which houses 40,000 Cambodian civilians loyal to his nationalist faction. He said that the Chinese promise to assign more elite troops to its 1,100 kilometer (682 mile) border with Vietnam in order indirectly to help the tripartite resistance coalition had been made in October. The resistance's guerilla forces are battling an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The pledge was made shortly before Vietnam launched its fiercest offensive in six years of fighting the resistance, observers noted. The onslaught which got underway mid-November has stripped the nationalist factions of almost all of their bases on the Thai-Cambodian border. Vietnamese troops have now concentrated pressure on the stronghold of the communist Khmer Rouge in Cambodia's far western Phnom Malai mountains.

Prince Sihanouk said that China would intervene in Cambodia only if the guerrillas were "knocked out." The former Cambodian ruler, whose Democratic Kampuchea Coalition is recognised by the United Nations, conceded that the resistance had recently suffered military defeats. But he said the Vietnamese offensive along the frontier with Thailand was the result of deeper inroads which guerrillas had made in Cambodia's interior.

"They (the Vietnamese) want to hid their weakness by hitting hard," against frontier resistance bases, he told supporters at the camp, located eight kilometers (five miles) from the border about 650 kilometers (400 miles) northeast of Bangkok and heavily guarded by Thai troops. "The Khmer Rouge cannot annihilate the Vietnamese," he said, "but the Vietnamese will never be able to annihilate the Khmer Rouge."

Prince Sihanouk described as "useful" last week's mission to Hanoi by U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar, although it failed to bring any immediate prospect of Vietnam's withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. Vietnam's expeditionary force defends the Hanoi-backed government installed after Hanoi's December 1978 military intervention in Cambodia.

ACTIONS OF 'MUSLIM TERRORIST MOVEMENT' REVIEWED

BK050203 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] Muslim terrorist movement is using its defectors to spy on government authorities, according to the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC). ISOC said in a press release summarizing the insurgency situation of the past week that PULO -- the biggest Muslim terrorist group in the South -- adopted the tactic during a recent meeting of its members in Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The press release said the meeting was held at the headquarters of the movement but gave no date and other details. It said the PULO members agreed recently "to adopt a new policy to use defectors to spy on the movement of government authorities."

An informed source in ISOC told THE NATION that the report was based on information provided by PULO defectors. "Their information sounds credible. We have been seeing more PULO defectors recently," he said. But deputy spokesman of the Fourth Army Region, Col Banchon Chawansin, said yesterday he knew nothing of the report. "I think it is unlikely that PULO has adopted such tactic," he added.

Col Banchon said PULO now poses no threat to government authorities because of the success of the policy No. 66/2523. "The PULO terrorists have been reduced to merely ordinary criminals," he said. But he said government authorities still detect frequent movements of the PULO terrorists. He quoted intelligence reports as saying that a group of about 40 PULO terrorists trained in subversion slipped into the country through Narathiwat last month. Col Banchon said PULO now remains the largest among all the Muslim terrorist groups with about 50-70 men.

PRC INVESTMENT, PROMOTION TREATY AGREED ON

BK040236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 85 p 19

[Text] Thailand and China have agreed to ratify an investment-promotion treaty in March during a state visit of China's Chairman Li Xiannian, highly-placed sources told the BUSINESS POST over the weekend. The sources also said that the treaty is expected to be ratified by Mr Li and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The authorities concerned completed the final draft of the treaty last Thursday and will submit it for approval from both country's top administrations. For Thailand, the draft is expected to be approved by the cabinet, sources said.

The Chinese Head of State is scheduled to visit Thailand, for the first time, during March 11-15.

The principle of the treaty, which will be the first of its kind to be ratified between Thailand and China, is aimed at promoting investment and providing protection to business. According to the draft, when Thai businessmen invest in China, they will receive an investment protection agreement from the Chinese Government. That is so whatever happens in China, especially any political changes. Thai businessmen will not lose their money.

Chinese investments in Thailand will also receive the same protection, sources said.

Investors of both countries will be granted privileges in preparing their investments and running their business. The privileges concerned will include the move of investment capital and investment return in or out of the country. Although capital movement cannot be done freely, investors of both countries will be granted "special privileges" in doing transactions.

"We cannot specify details of this agreement, because permission will be granted on a case-by-case basis," the sources said.

Other privileges, such as for commercial registration and manpower import, will be granted as well. The attempt to ratify the investment-promotion treaty was a result of a state visit of Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to China last July. After ACM Sitthi's return, a special committee, comprising representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Thailand, the Board of Investment and the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed by the Council of Economic Ministers to draft and negotiate the treaty.

A similar treaty was ratified by Thailand with Britain in 1983.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST STATE

BK041547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 1 February editorial: "Strengthen the Socialist State"]

[Text] An achievement of great historic significance has been recorded by our party over the past 55 years in leading the people to rise up and gain the right to mastery over the country and continuously fight against foreign aggression to defend firmly that right to mastery, firmly safeguard national independence and freedom, and build the socialist system and the system of collective mastery by the working people on a national scale. Our state is one organized by the working people under the party's leadership to realize their right to mastery. In the system of collective mastery under our regime, the state plays a very important role -- that of managing the entire country and simultaneously carrying out the two functions of defending the fatherland and building socialism.

For many years now, after the country became totally independent and unified, faced with the scheme of the Chinese hegemonistic expansionists acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage with the aim of violating our nation's independence and undermining our undertaking to build socialism, our state has constantly intensified national defense and security and has made the Armed Forces and other defense forces firm and strong with a view to smashing all schemes of sabotage and aggression from the outside, as well as all counterrevolutionary activities by hostile elements inside the country.

As an economic, cultural, and social organization, our state carries out its managerial function by concretizing the party's line on the socialist revolution into the law, statutes, systems, regulations, and policies in order to organize the masses' revolutionary activities aimed at effecting the socialist transformation of the entire economy, reorganizing production and culture, and stabilizing and gradually improving the people's life. Great efforts have been made by our party and people to build the socioeconomic management machinery in each area and throughout the country. The successes recorded in all fields -- from doing away with class exploitation and restoring and developing the economy to building the material-technical bases of socialism -- have all been inseparable from the process of strengthening the socialist state.

Every step forward taken by the revolution in our country requires that we strengthen and constantly improve the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people, and management by the state. Our state is a firm and strong one that has been battle-seasoned politically and militarily. Nevertheless, upon embarking on socialist construction which, in fact, consists of economic, cultural, and social construction and management, our state does not have much experience. Therefore, in building the system of collective mastery, special attention must be given to strengthening the state so as to carry out successfully the party's line on the socialist revolution. The state must serve as a sharp, efficient instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat to develop the working people's right to collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions; and successfully build the new system, the new economy, the new culture, and new socialist men.

In socioeconomic management, economic and managerial structures constitute issues of the greatest importance, on which our state must concentrate its efforts in order to ensure the people's mastery over the entire work force, natural resources, and national means of production, and over the whole process of social production and reproduction, and to guarantee the optimal exploitation of all sources of wealth for national prosperity and might as well as for everyone's happiness.

The state machinery must be strengthened to suit the requirements for building the new economic structure -- a structure that correctly combines industry with agriculture, the central economy with local economies, and the national defense economy with domestic and external economies. This machinery must at the same time function as an administrative and economic management apparatus and as a production and business management apparatus. The state can improve its managerial efficiency by perfecting the new mechanism of management, realizing the mastery of the three basic levels -- central, local, and grassroots -- carrying out planning along with economic accounting and socialist enterprise, regulating economic activities according to a single plan and under a unified legal system, and overcoming at all costs bureaucratic management practices based on subsidization together with conservative and sluggish attitudes.

The state machinery from the central to the grassroots level -- from administrative bodies at various echelons to organs directly in charge of business management -- must strive to reflect truly the people's right to collective mastery. The state machinery at all levels must improve its operational methods and change its work conduct so as to make its management activities fully authoritative, effective, and imbued with a sharp, sensitive, and practical militant character suited to the people's life. Policies and measures must be adopted to resolve most satisfactorily all problems arising from life, to develop at all costs the initiative and creativity of the grassroots level and tens of millions of working people, promote the various movements for revolutionary actions, step up production and construction, and serve the life of the working people most satisfactorily.

Strengthening the party's leadership over the state and improving the various party committee echelons leadership and control over the administration constitutes a decisive condition for strengthening the socialist state and developing its role and efficiency. Party cadres and members serving in administrative organs must be capable and qualified persons who always respect the working people's right to collective mastery, who firmly grasp and exemplarily abide by the law, who thoroughly understand the organizational structure, responsibilities, and rights of the state, and who are fully conversant with the management mechanism.

In celebrating the party's 55th founding anniversary, let us make our greatest efforts to increase constantly the strength of our socialist state! A strong party, a strong state, and a strong people will produce a strong country; consequently, it is certain that the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland will be fulfilled.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS LIBYAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

OW060753 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 6 -- Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from January 28 to February 1, 1985.

During his stay, the vice chairman was received by Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September 1 Revolution. Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed greetings from General Secretary Le Duan to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and a letter from President of the State Council Truong Chinh, expressing admiration for the achievements recorded by the Libyan people and satisfaction at the fine development of the relations between Vietnam and Libya. Col. al-Qadhdhafi asked the Vietnamese vice chairman to convey his greetings to General Secretary Le Duan and President of the State Council Truong Chinh. He expressed his deep admiration for the late President Ho Chi Minh, and affirmed that the cooperation between Libya and Vietnam has no limit because Vietnam is a companion-in-arms standing in the same trench with Libya in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces.

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap had a cordial toak with Major Jallud, member of the Jamahiriyah leadership. Jallud said Vietnam is a bright example for the nations fighting for freedom and independence. He stressed: "The victory of Vietnam is a source of pride and confidence of all nations, and accordingly, support and assistance to Vietnam is an obligation of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. These and other exchanges of view with other Libyan leaders have led to a common agreement on concrete measures to strengthen mutual support and assistance between the two countries."

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN CSSR

OW061606 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 6 -- A Vietnamese Government economic delegation left here today for Czechoslovakia to attend the seventh session of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation, led by Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, is guest of the Czechoslovak Government.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETES GDR FOREIGN MINISTER

OW022042 Hanoi VNA in English 2005 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today extended his warmest greetings to Herr Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-GDR diplomatic relations.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in his message: "I'm very happy to realize that over the past 35 years the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have constantly consolidated and developed.

"I believe that this relationship and cooperation will be further strengthened in the interest of the two peoples, of peace, national independence and socialism. On behalf of the Vietnamese party, government and people, I sincerely thank the Socialist Unity Party, the government and the people of the fraternal GDR for their great and valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past struggle for national salvation as well as the present national construction and defence."

Minister Nguyen Co Thach wished the GDR people many new and great achievements in building a developed socialist society in their country.

MINISTER RATIFIES CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

OW060853 Hanoi VNA in English 0819 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5 -- A ceremony was held yesterday in Havana to exchange ratification letters of the consular agreement already signed in Hanoi between Vietnam and Cuba by Vietnamese and Cuban foreign ministers. Minutes on the exchange of those documents were signed by Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torres and Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Luong, respectively accredited by Cuban State Council President Fidel Castro and Vietnamese State Council President Truong Chinh.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

MX Tests Discussed

BK070156 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, has said that tests of the MX missile in the Southwestern Pacific will be carried out without Australian assistance. Mr Shultz announced the decision in Washington after talks with the visiting Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke. The secretary of state said that Mr Hawke had made him aware of community concern in Australia about the decision of a previous conservative government to provide refuelling and support for American planes monitoring the tests.

During a joint news conference, the Australian leader said the Reagan administration had already decided to monitor the tests in another fashion before he had begun his talks with the American officials.

Assurances Sought

BK070459 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has asked the United States for assurances that joint facilities like Pine Gap in Australia will not be used in the development of the American space weapons program. A Radio Australia correspondent in Washington, Jim Middleton, quotes officials traveling with Mr Hawke as saying that the prime minister made his request in talks with the American defense secretary, Mr Weinberger.

Mr Hawke reportedly told Mr Weinberger that Australia's cooperation in central issues like the ANZUS defense treaty did not extend to endorsement of the so-called Star Wars proposal. Mr Hawke reportedly sought an assurance that research emanating from joint facilities like Pine Gap in central Australia would not be used in the development of the American antisatellite system. Middleton says Mr Weinberger is reported to have told Mr Hawke that there had been no such involvement so far and he could not envisage any circumstances under which the bases would be involved.

According to the Australian officials, the American defense secretary assured Mr Hawke the United States would continue to consult Australia if any changes were proposed. Mr Hawke's talks with Mr Weinberger followed his meeting with the secretary of state, Mr Shultz.

LABOR CENTER LEFT URGES HAWKE TO BACK NZ STAND

BK070850 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The influential center left faction of the Australian Labor Party [ALP] has backed New Zealand in its nuclear ship dispute with the United States. Statement issued by the faction today calls for Australia not to desert New Zealand, saying the Hawke government should declare its support for New Zealand's right to decide its own nuclear policy. The faction statement welcomed the United States' revision of its plans to seek Australian cooperation in monitoring the MX missile tests. But it warned the prime minister not to give the Reagan administration too much in return for its change of heart on the issue.

In particular, the faction warned Mr Hake not to water down the party's policy, including ALP support for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The centre left faction of the Labor Party includes the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and several other government ministers.

HAYDEN ON PLAN TO 'LOBBY' FOR ARMS CONTROL

BK041645 Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 29 Jan 85 pp 22, 23

[By Fia Cumming]

[Text] Foreign Minister Bill Hayden is developing a plan to start a grouping of middle-rank nations to lobby the superpowers on nuclear arms control and disarmament more effectively. He has floated the idea with Sweden and will discuss it with other democratic socialist countries in June at a meeting of Socialist International. Separate discussions will include other European nations.

Hayden disclosed his proposal in an interview with THE BULLETIN. He also:

- Said that the future of the ANZUS defence treaty would be determined within one or two months;
- Warned that, because of fundamental changes within its region, Australia no longer was isolated from international conflict;
- Claimed that the vote for the Nuclear Disarmament Party (NDP) in last December's election was not a rebuke to the government and predicted a limited future for the fledgling NDP; and
- Signalled that he probably would seek a domestic portfolio after the next election.

Australia is set to take an unprecedented part in international affairs this year. Hayden is slightly weary after two recent long overseas trips, an eight-week election campaign and an energetic "holiday" renovating his house but his enthusiasm for his job is unflagging.

Hayden hopes to consolidate the knowledge he has gained over the past two years as foreign minister into developed policy, with a series of key papers. He had hoped to cut down on travel but, with the 1985 engagement book rapidly filling up, reluctantly accepts that overseas trips are the lot of someone in his job.

"The last two years have been extremely rewarding in terms of intellectual satisfactions they have given, the stimulation, the opportunity to work on rather large concepts, principles of foreign policy," he says. "I think that now, having done that groundwork, I can consolidate what's been done and build upon it. It's really quite exciting."

Arms control is the biggest challenge this year. Hayden says that this month's Shultz-Gromyko meetings were extremely important not only for obvious reasons (such as resumption of United States-Soviet disarmament dialogue) but also for their impact on the impending review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Australia has defended the treaty at the United Nations and Hayden says that he will lead the Australian delegation to the review talks in Geneva, Switzerland, this year.

The opposition has criticised Hayden for trying to involve Australia in superpower matters. He replies: "In a very real sense, for a democratic socialist party, it's not a case of the world being your oyster but that by ideological definition you feel international obligations and responsibilities -- not so much as a righteous thing, meddling intervention, but rather as a moral obligation.

"For instance, we must be as concerned about human rights in Central America as in our immediate region."

From this stems the idea that middle-rank countries with similar commitments should group to formulate a common strategy and objectives on certain issues. Hayden is confident that the proposal will gain acceptance as government policy and that talks with other countries will start soon.

Hayden discussed the proposal with the Swedish ambassador for disarmament, Maj Britt Theorin, during her visit to Australia this month. He will discuss it in detail with Denmark's foreign minister, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, when he visits in August.

The proposal will be presented at Socialist International meetings this year -- the first in Stockholm (Sweden) in June, then in Vienna (Austria) in October. The Vienna meeting is to be followed by an international conference on peace and disarmament issues.

Democratic socialist countries which will be approached to take part in the basic grouping include Austria, Denmark, Finland, Cyprus, Iceland, Greece, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Hayden sees other challenges this year within the Asia-Pacific region. He predicts continuing tensions in Indo-China over Kampuchea. The ANZUS dispute -- over New Zealand's ban on nuclear-power and -armed warships -- would come to a head soon, he said.

The United States will seek access by its warships to New Zealand ports during the "Sea Eagle" naval exercises early this year. Details of the exercises are secret but the U.S. probably has put names of ships to the New Zealand Government already for approval. It will have to decide once and for all whether it will adopt Labor Party policy and ban the ships or give in to the wishes of its ANZUS ally.

Hayden says that adjusting to changing demand in traditional markets such as Japan is an important regional challenge. This, he says, will be a "sink or swim" operation.

Other adjustments will be political, rather than economic.

Australia has been peacefully free from border disputes and troublesome neighbors but this is changing, too, Hayden says. There is a difficult and complex border dispute with Indonesia, over the Timor dispute with Indonesia, over the Timor Sea. Problems persist on the border of Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea; domestic tensions have arisen within PNG. And colonial conflict in New Caledonia has become violent.

The growing Soviet military presence in Indo-China has promoted competitive tensions between the superpowers within our region. These in turn, Hayden says, are associated with internal instability in the Philippines with its American military presence.

Further afield, tensions and conflict in the Middle East and Gulf area continue and late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was increasing her country's blue-water navy role in search of greater political power in the India Ocean region.

"While one would regard this as benign, it does indicate an altering of the status quo which we had been used to," says Hayden. "All of these things will call for greater skill and greater involvement on the part of Australia."

Closer to home, Hayden is neither worried nor impressed by the vote for the NDP in December. He says that their vote of 6 to 7 percent of the total for the Senate was scarcely a resounding victory. "Their success (in gaining a seat, in Western Australia) arose because of the peculiarities of the Senate voting system," Hayden says. He doubts that it can do as well next time.

Fascinating as he finds foreign affairs to be, Hayden also has plenty to do in domestic politics and government. He will not stay in foreign affairs forever: "Scarcely. But, for the next term of parliament, I think that would be a most satisfying and fulfilling ambition."

NEW ZEALAND

U.S. CANCELS PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT TO HAWAII

HK071012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 7 Feb

[Excerpt] Wellington, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Washington has cancelled a visit to Hawaii by a team of New Zealand parliamentarians for defence briefings and inspections, New Zealand Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn said here today. He said the group was to leave New Zealand by military transport next week for several days of briefings and inspections at U.S. military bases in the state of Hawaii, but the visit had been cancelled indefinitely by the United States.

The United States this week pulled out of scheduled naval exercises conducted annually by the ANZUS treaty partners, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, following controversy over the admission of one of its ships to New Zealand's ports. The group from the New Zealand Parliament Defence Committee was to have met with the Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific Admiral William Crowe.

Led by Labour government backbencher and Committee Chairman Geoff Braybrooke, the delegation was to include opposition National M.P.'s whose party opposes the New Zealand Government's ban on nuclear warship visits, which spawned the U.S. ship controversy.

MACLAY CABLES U.S. SENATOR ON TRADE SANCTIONS

HK070324 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Opposition leader Jim Maclay has sent an urgent telegram to United States Senator William Cohen asking him to reconsider his proposed trade sanctions against New Zealand. Amongst a list of measures to be taken against New Zealand, Senator Cohen has suggested the American Government flood its substantial dairy surplus onto world markets, a move which would be damaging to New Zealand's trading interests.

In his telegram, Mr Maclay told Senator Cohen that such action could seriously damage New Zealanders who work in the dairy industry and who do not necessarily support the government's nuclear ships policy. Mr Maclay said that [words indistinct] legislation damaging to New Zealand's trade interests could be passed by the American Congress.

MALAYSIAFOREIGN MINISTER TO PROPOSE SRV-CGDK TALKS

BK061440 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Malaysia will propose at an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Bangkok next week that the regional organization arrange a meeting between Vietnam and the CGDK. Disclosing this today to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen also said Malaysia will suggest that ASEAN act as a mediator at such a meeting to seek a solution to the Cambodian issue. However, Tengku Rithauddeen said that efforts to get Vietnam to negotiate with the coalition government do not amount to ASEAN's relinquishment of its role in settling the issue. Vietnam should negotiate with the Democratic Kampuchean Government because the latter represents the Cambodian people.

SINGAPOREASEAN TO PROTEST CURB ON GOODS TO U.S. AT TALKS

BK041233 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Feb 1985

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. -- A meeting with United States Trade Representative William Brock will be a prominent feature of the coming ASEAN economic ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur. The ministers will hold an informal discussion with Mr Brock on the second day of their three-day meeting which starts on Thursday. The discussion, however, will be far from casual, the MALAYSIAN BUSINESS TIMES reported today.

The ASEAN six will be bringing up a host of issues with Mr Brock in the conviction that he will relay their concern to the Reagan administration in Washington. Sources said that broadly the issues were greater access of ASEAN goods to the vast American market, U.S. protectionism and specific provisions of the U.S. Tariff Act pertaining to U.S.-bound exports. ASEAN ministers are expected to lodge a strong protest with Mr Brock on, especially, curbs and obstacles on ASEAN goods to the U.S. market. For instance, the U.S. International Trade Commission has announced that it would proceed with investigations to determine whether ASEAN governments were subsidising products exported to the U.S. Mr Brock would be told the U.S. need not proceed with any investigation since preliminary findings are that such subsidies either did not exist or were only marginal.

SOVIET ENVOY TOLD OF ASEAN STANCE ON CAMBODIA

BK071355 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Singapore has told the Soviet ambassador here of ASEAN's unhappiness over continued and increasing Soviet military support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. At a meeting yesterday between the Foreign Ministry's second permanent secretary, Mr Peter Chan, and Mr Vladimir Semenov, the ambassador was told that the Soviet Union should play a constructive role in promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Government's military support for Vietnam in Cambodia was not conducive to this. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said continued Soviet military support for Vietnam in Cambodia would further affect Soviet-ASEAN relations. The spokesman also said ASEAN had urged the Soviet Government to persuade Vietnam to reach a political settlement in Cambodia rather than to help it attain a military solution. Dialogue is not possible as long as Vietnamese forces continue to bomb civilian camps along the Thai-Cambodian border and to violate Thai territory.

JUDGE STRIKES VER'S NAME FROM CASE TITLE

HK070624 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- A judge today ordered the name of General Fabian Ver struck from captions of all court documents in the Benigno Aquino murder case, which the military chief's lawyers called "unfair" and "humiliating." Acting on the lawyers' protestations that Gen. Ver was charged as a mere accessory, Justice Manuel Pamaran ordered that the case title "People of the Philippines Versus Gen. Fabian C. Ver et al" be changed.

Justice Pamaran issued the order at the end of a pre-trial conference. The trial proper, which had been expected to start tomorrow, was postponed by at least two weeks after the prosecution and defense failed to reach agreement on how the proceedings were to be conducted.

Following Mr. Pamaran's order, the captions of all court documents in the case would read: "People of the Philippines versus Gen. Luther Custodio et al." Gen. Custodio, chief of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) guarding Mr. Aquino when he was killed, leads the 17 soldiers named as principals or direct participants in a plot to kill the opposition leader and Rolando Galman, an ex-convict initially tagged by the military as the assassin.

Gen. Ver and Major General Prospero Olivas were named as accessories for allegedly trying to cover up the crime. A millionaire businessman, Hermilo Gosuico, was named as accomplice and six other soldiers as accessories.

Chief State Prosecutor Manuel Herrera had argued that his panel was only following military protocol regarding rank in placing Gen. Ver's name in the caption, and that a change was unnecessary. Antonio Coronel, Gen. Ver's chief counsel, told reporters he was happy with the change of caption because "anything of this nature could be prejudicial to the outcome of the trial and also to the public reaction to the charges."

DEFENSE DEMANDS CAUSE AQUINO TRIAL POSTPONEMENT

HK070534 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- The Benigno Aquino murder trial proper was postponed by at least two weeks today after the prosecution and defense failed to reach agreement on how the proceedings are to be conducted. Today's "pre-trial conference" was meant to pave the way for a speedy trial, but was stalled when the defense demanded a list of "specific liabilities" of the 26 accused led by Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver. Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran ordered the pre-trial conference resumed on February 20. The trial proper immediately follows, although prosecution and defense lawyers were uncertain if they could strike an agreement by the resumption date.

Pre-trial conferences are supposed to define the trial schedule, including the list of witnesses to be called, and to limit the issues of contention to be taken up in the trial proper to avoid unnecessary proceedings. State prosecutors presented a list of 81 witnesses -- with number 82 labelled "and others" -- to be called but failed to specify the liabilities of each of the accused, which Justice Pamaran ordered them to present Monday.

The defense would then reply in writing to the list of liabilities before the pre-trial conference resumes in open court.

The 81 witnesses proposed by the prosecution include the five members and five lawyers of the Citizens Probe Board which implicated the 25 military men and one civilian in the August 21, 1983 Aquino assassination.

The commanding generals of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), the unit guarding Mr. Aquino when he was killed, and of the Air Force, Presidential Security Command and Constabulary were listed by the prosecutors as witnesses to testify on the records of their men accused in the Aquino case.

Eleven medico-legal experts, 12 foreign journalists who travelled with Mr. Aquino on his fatal homecoming, the mother and children of supposed assassin Mr. Galman, seven Filipino co-passengers of Mr. Aquino, Filipino journalists at the airport during the crime and airport personnel were also listed as witnesses. The list, however, would only be finalized after the pre-trial conference.

IMF INVESTIGATES FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

HK061413 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 85 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has been alarmed by the persistent strength of the peso against the U.S. dollar and the apparent slack in dollar demand among industries. The government has cited the fall in demand as the main reason for the peso's strength.

Hubert Neiss, head of the IMF Asia Department, and another IMF official known to be an expert in foreign exchange are here on an unscheduled visit. Together with the IMF resident representative Hiroyuki Hino, they are trying to find out "how free" the foreign exchange market really is, BUSINESS DAY sources in banking said.

The team's visit surprised even some Central Bank [CB] officials, who said the IMF was expected to start its review of the country's economic and financial performance between Feb. 15 and Feb. 28. The review is supposed to give the IMF an idea of the country's performance based on the criteria which the IMF and government agreed on for the \$610-million standby credit line the Fund has approved for the country. The cutoff date for the review is end-March.

The IMF officials are going to interview private bankers, the sources said. Their findings may indicate the success or failure of the changes recently introduced in the foreign exchange market which the IMF itself recommended to the CB after similar consultations with bankers. The IMF has deemed those changes necessary because one of its conditions to the government for the standby credit is that the CB remove restrictions on foreign exchange market, to give birth to a "free" market.

It was argued that CB restrictions of the dollar market, in effect, could conceal the real value of the peso against foreign currencies such as the dollar. If the actual exchange rate would surface, it was argued, all dollar users and earners would have to adjust their activities based on that actual rate. This correction could help the country cure its chronic deficit in international payments.

Some questions apparently bother the IMF. Does the prevailing peso-dollar rate, considering the consistent rise of the peso during the past three months, reflect the actual market value of the currency? If it does, why did the CB two weeks ago have to halt the peso's gains against the dollar by resuming its dollar purchases from banks, while risking attainment of its money supply target? If the present exchange rate does not reflect the real value of the peso what is keeping the peso from reaching that market-determined rate?

Bankers interviewed by BUSINESS DAY, venturing some answers, agreed that the CB has shown no actual intervention in the market. But they said that despite the government avowed policy to lift all restrictions on dollar uses, the demand for dollars is not totally free.

Some bankers pointed to certain administrative requirements of different government agencies as one reason the demand for dollars has been depressed. For instance, the Central Bank requires banks to keep only a certain portion of dollars sold to them by exporters, and sell the remainder in the interbank market. The CB seems to have been closing its eyes to violations of this rule, but some banks have had to follow it and are forced to sell in the interbank market at rates much lower than those at which they bought the dollars, bankers said. This situation causes the drop in the peso's exchange rate against the dollar. One banker noted: "How can a \$1-million transaction on the trading floor reflect the actual exchange rate, when millions are transacted daily between banks and firms?"

Bankers also said the demand for dollars for import payments is effectively hampered by requirements of government agencies for voluminous documentation. For instance, bankers said, while the CB has raised the limit on amounts of machinery and spare part importations, such importations must be approved by the Board of Investments and there are usually delays in the board's approval. Importations of wheat and other grain have to pass through the National Food Authority, bankers further noted.

Over and above such administrative constraints on dollar uses, is the CB policy to control money supply, as promised the IMF. Bankers noted that, with the rise in loan interest rates, which the tight money policy triggered, industries can hardly afford to import raw materials.

Bankers said the government is facing a dilemma in the present foreign exchange situation. The current dollar glut, which is causing the peso's strength, is only temporary. Huge amounts of dollars will soon be needed to pay interest on foreign loans and oil imports.

FARMERS CAMP OUT NEAR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

HK061010 Hong Kong APT in English 056 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Hundreds of militant farmers who camped out in front of the Agriculture Ministry to protest the government's agricultural policies today threatened to stay there unless the government granted their demands. "They (the farmers) want to go back to their farms with something to take home with," march leader Jimmy Tadeo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "They don't like long-winded discussions that achieve nothing definite," he added. He said they wanted fertilizer prices to be lowered to an average of 200 pesos (10 dollars) per bag from the present 285 pesos (14.25 dollars) to enable them to break even and plant their rice crops in the next rainy season.

The peasants, who yesterday arrived at the ministry in a suburb near here after a two-day march, also demanded lower interest on farm loans.

They said the country stood to lose 300,000 tonnes of rice produce worth one billion pesos (50 million dollars) from 200,000 hectares (5 million acres) of irrigated rice fields if they were unable to plant.

Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero had told the farmers, who numbered 5,000 yesterday, that the government lacked the funds to grant their demands. But Mr. Tadeo said the minister promised them in a dialogue today to take up the matter with President Ferdinand Marcos and parliament.

Only some 1,000 farmers remained here today, occupying a busy street fronting the ministry, setting up tents, sack cloths and anti-government streamers for improvised shelter. The rest had gone home. The peasants came from eight rice-producing provinces north of Manila. They set off from Malolos town, 40 kilometers (24 miles) north of here in Bulacan Province Monday.

MARCOS REJECTS FOREIGN MILITARY PARTICIPATION

HK061338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today reiterated that he would not allow any foreign troops to take part in quelling internal and civil disorders in the Philippines, the presidential palace said. "We will not allow the participation of foreign troops in quelling civil disturbances and civil disorders within the country," Mr Marcos said. His statement followed reports of fears that this former U.S. colony faced the prospect of "becoming another Vietnam."

"This is one of the pillars of our foreign and military policy which I have often repeated in every international forum and which I reiterate today," the chief executive said.

The Philippine Government is battling fast-growing insurgency in the countryside, waged by an estimated 12,000 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, the fighting force of the outlawed Communist Party.

Speculations on the possibility of the United States sending combat troops here were sparked by Philippine Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino's statement last month that he had read press reports that U.S. advisers might help train Filipino military men.

The United States Embassy here issued a denial yesterday, saying Washington had "no plans" to send military advisers to help the Philippine Armed Forces fight the local communists. But the mission said in a statement that 27 U.S. servicemen were now helping the Philippine Government in "attaining a self-reliant posture through the use of security assistance plans and programs," a project which began in 1947.

The two countries are bound by a mutual defense agreement. The embassy said the 27 servicemen are here under the auspices of the Joint U.S. Military Group (JUSMAG) created shortly before the end of World War II.

Mr. Marcos said the role of these U.S. military advisers was "clearly defined in the treaty as purely advisory and non-combat, and limited to the training and technical matters pertaining to the weapons the country is buying from the U.S."

The Philippine Government will receive 900 million dollars worth of military and economic assistance from the U.S. Government from fiscal 1985-1989 in exchange for the continued use of the two largest U.S. overseas military bases near Manila.

END

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